The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,958—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)
Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on THURSday, 21st October, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 26th October, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd October, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th October, 1880, calling at Cochin, Colombo, and Negapatam.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th October, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st October, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Noml. Sg. about
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2700	400	24th Oct.
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	10th Nov.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	To follow.
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2100	300	ditto.
s.s. RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2700	400	ditto.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders	Tons.	H.P.	Noml.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 8th Dec.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos Martin	2272	186	to follow.
s.s. TRINACRIA	L. White	2107	424	do.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs. 600
——— Liverpool ..... „ 500
——— Marseilles and Genoa ..... „ 450
——— Naples ..... „ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMYANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd Oct.
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Rennoldson	30th „
— BANGALORE	2312	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	22nd Oct.
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	5th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued:—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back .... Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... Rs. 1,000

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA, CALLING AT COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. "GEELONG" will be DESPATCHED as an extra Steamer to China on the 28th instant. For particulars of Freight, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent,
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE

THIS Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 29th October, 1880. For Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. MARINITSCH, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's following steamers will be despatched from Bombay as above.

Vessels.	Captains.	1880.
s.s. NARENTA	G. Mettel	20th Oct.
s.s. TEBE	B. Crillanovich	27th Nov

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, September 27th, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SIXTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per SHARE has been declared, and will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, to SHAREHOLDERS on the Register on 18th idem, on production of their share-certificates.

This DIVIDEND will be paid to SHAREHOLDERS in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, and to SHAREHOLDERS in Calcutta by Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., of that City, at their office, No. 104, Clive Street.

By Order,
SADANUND BALCRISHNA, Manager.
Bombay, 19th October, 1880.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have always on hand a large FRESH ASSORTMENT of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, &c., the genuineness of which is guaranteed, as all the goods are ordered out direct from the best and known manufacturers. The charges are very moderate, and quite inconsistent with the nature and character of the goods sold.

A quarterly wholesale price-list is in the press, and a copy will be sent free by post on application. Orders now registered.

Up-country indenters are requested to instruct their agents to make purchases from

B. S. MADON & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Chemists, &c.
12, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,
FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

Size 6 ft. long by 3 ft. broad, each Rs. 10-0
7 „ 4½ „ .... „ „ 16-0
8 „ 5 „ .... „ „ 22-0
DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide ......per yard „ 6 12
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each „ 22 8

Subject to 10 per cent Discount for Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.) have the honour to announce that they have been appointed
AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR
MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND COMPANY,
And that they are now in a position to supply their
CHAMPAGNE
to the Trade, Clubs, Messes, and Co-operative Societies on very advantageous terms.

Messrs. Giesler's reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their wines.

TREACHER & COMPANY have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing this brand more prominently to the notice of wine consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Giesler's "for India," their finest brand,
qts per doz. Cash Rs. 48-0
do. do. qts. do. do. 25-8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RECEIVED per last Steamer a parcel of GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

GIESLER'S FOR INDIA, THEIRFINEST BRAND.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Quart per doz.	48	0	50	0
Pint do.	25	8	26	8

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

LESSEES......MESSRS. NORVILLE AND CROFTON.
Season 1880-81.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS
Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8 ..... Rs. 960
Private Box to hold 4 ..... „ 480
Orchestra Stall ..... „ 100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentlemen who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 40 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK FOR CREDIT OF THEATRE SUBSCRIPTION.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, including purchasers of Book tickets:—

BOX HOLDERS.

H. E. the Governor.	Capt Morland.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.	Mr. H. A. Hormarjee
Hon. Mr. Ashburner.	Mr. J. Poutz.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.	Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Hon. Mr. Melvill.	Mr. Beaufort.
Hon. Mr. Bayley.	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Hon. Mr. Latham.	Mr. Fachiri.
Mr. W. Maitland.	Dr. Hojel.
	Mr. A. H. Wadia.

STALL HOLDERS.

Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.	Mr. Marinitsch.
Hon. Mr. Marriott.	Mr. F. G. Rimington.
Mr. Inverarity.	Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.	Mr. L. P. Russell.
Mr. M. Macdonald.	Mr. G. E. Noble (2.)
Mr. K. Morojee.	Col. Sexton.
Major Cowper.	Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. Phipson.	Mr. F. D. Parker.
Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, (2).	Mr. H. W. Uloth.
Dr. Lyon.	Dr. Cody.
Mr. J. Mackay.	Mr. M.
Mr. H. Curwen.	Mr. Greenwood (2).
Mr. Bell.	Dr. Blanc (2.)
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).	Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. Mondolfo.	Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)
Mr. Westall.	Dr. Langley (2).
Mr. A. Morrison.	Mr. Sturrock.
Mr. Cormack.	Mr. Haworth.
Mr. Smyttan.	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Gay.	Mr. Kelly (2).
Mr. Arthur.	Mr. W. Gill (2.)
Mr. R. Weir.	Mr. W. T. Lord.
Mr. J. Wilson.	Mr. Forrest.
Mr. H. Stead (2).	Mr. Heinricks.
Mr. Green.	Mr. W. Taylor.
Mr. E. Spinner.	Capt. Le Breton (2).
Mr. J. M. Shields.	Mr. E. B. Archer.
Mr. Tobin.	Mr. C. Marcks.
Mr. M. A. Rogay.	Mr. E. Meiffre.
Mr. E. M. Walton.	Mr. S. Reid.

Major Rivett Carnac.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant T. RICE HENN, Royal Engineers, are directed to forward the same to the undersigned within one month.

WILLIAM PITT, Lieut., R. E.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Kirkee, October 19, 1880.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer MANILLA, Captain G. DODERO, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 18th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS OF LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any), and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd November, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, October 18, 1880.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The UNDERSIGNED will RECEIVE TENDERS up to WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1880, from persons desirous of serving this Company as mill-muccadums.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

For forms of tenders and specifications apply to

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
No. 5, Churchgate Street, Bombay, October 16, 1880.

SPECIAL BROWN WINDSOR SOAP TABLETS.

CAN be used by all classes of people, being cheap, ecconomical, and made of best materials and perfumes. Per dozen Tablets, 14 as.

SPECIALLY PREPARED BY E. RIMMEL
FOR
B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

☞ Each Tablet is stamped with our Name, without which NONE IS GENUINE.

CALCUTTA HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.
NO. 2, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER (OPPOSITE SCOTCH KIRK), AND 349, CHITPORE ROAD.

MESSRS. LEATH & ROSS have appointed us their Calcutta Agents. Their proprietory articles, Rubini's Camphor, Malaria Fever Drops, Ceonothus Americanus, or American Specific for Enlarged Spleen, all sorts of Homœopathic Medicines (with Messrs. Leath and Ross' Guide Sheet for treatment of common diseases), Books and all Homœopathic Requisites can be obtained.

We also undertake treatment of given-up cases.

R. K. MITTER & Co.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

WE BEG to INFORM LADIES and GENTLEMEN that we are prepared to supply SERVANTS—BUTLERS, HAMALS, COOKS, AYAHS, COACHMEN, SEPOYS, MALEES—Office Clerks, &c. Those who are in want of them are requested to apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.
33, Meadow Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to RECEIVE at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 600 TONS of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER.

Tender to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla; also to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft, and the time within which delivery will be made. Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 19th October, 1880.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's mill premises at Coorla on THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1880, at 1-30 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and two Half-yearly Audited Balance-Sheets made up to 31st December, 1879, and 30th June, 1880, respectively.
2.—To elect two Directors, one in the place of Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and another in the place of Mr. J. Dixon, deceased.
3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. H. Crawley Boevey as a Director, or appoint another in his place.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th October, 1880.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to 11th November, 1880, both days inclusive.

☞ The BOOKS of the Company are OPEN during office hours for the inspection of SHAREHOLDERS, for one week previous to the day of the meeting.

NOTICE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

UNDER special arrangements with the BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY of Gt. Russell Street, London, Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat, TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, beg to announce that their RETAIL PRICE for 6s. 6d. Bottles has been REDUCED to

Rs. 3-8 PER BOTTLE CASH,

and as large stocks are now held in Bombay, they are prepared to supply the Trade and large buyers throughout India on the best wholesale terms.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS

ARE those grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, situated in the District originally selected by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India. These Teas are noted for boldness of leaf and fulness of flavour, and for superiority of quality have been awarded

TEN MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES AT EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA, ENGLAND, AND PARIS.

		Cash Prices.				Cash Prices.
Kousanie Mixture	2 lb. pkt.	Rs. 3 4		Finest Pekoe	2 lb. pkt.	Rs. 3 4
Ditto	5 lb. catty	„ 8 0		Green Hyson	1 lb. pkt.	„ 1 14
Fine Souchong	2 lb. pkt.	„ 3 4		Treacher's Own Mixture	2 lb. pkt.	„ 2 8
Ditto	5 lb. catty	„ 8 0		Household Tea, a broken leaf, per lb.		0 12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., Lᴰ.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.
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N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.
Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.
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Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

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PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

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(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE ABDOOL CURRIM HASSUM has contracted to SELL to ABDOOL RAHIMON HAJEE MAHOMED, ABDOOL KURRIM HAJEE MAHOMED, and ABDOOL KADUR HAJEE MAHOMED, with the consent of the mortgagee, HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED TAR MAHOMED, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 408 square yards and 3-9ths of a square yard, or thereabouts, registered under old No. 2612 and 2652, and under new No. 9624, by the Collector of Land Revenue, and under old survey No. 1224, and under new survey No. 4502, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house, bungalow, shops, buildings, and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes under No. 44, situate in the subdistrict of Mandvie, on the east side of Shaik Abdoola Pakmoray Street, fronting on the south side of Khara Talao Tank Road, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the north by the said Khara Talao Tank Road; on the south by the property of Noorbhai Vallicjee and Mamojee Valleejee; on the east by the property of Bhundaree Ranjee Anajee Boodaker; and on the west by Shaik Abdoolla Pakmoray Street aforesaid, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, and at present in the occupation of the tenants of Hajee Abdool Currim Hassum. Any PERSONS having any CLAIM or CLAIMS upon the said premises, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known, in writing, to Messrs. PRESCOT and WINTER, Solicitors to the purchasers, at their office in Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim or claims, if any such there be.—Dated this 19th day of October, 1880.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

IN ANGLO-INDIAN NURSERIES is familiarly known as ATCHA FIZ-FIZ DAWA.

A CHILD ACCUSTOMED TO KEMP'S PREPARATION will absolutely refuse that of any other maker, however prominently advertised.

HIS DAWNING INTELLIGENCE perceives in the "Saline" a beneficent beverage, presenting medical treatment under a most cheerful aspect.

BEFORE PENETRATING TO THE NURSERY the virtues of Kemp's saline underwent a most searching experience of many years, duration in various climates.

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS in Constipation, Sluggish Secretions, Gout, Boils, Sickness, Feverishness, and innumerable other adult symptoms conquered for it an established footing as a household medicine.

STEAM MACHINERY WAS ERECTED to keep pace with the demand, and the makers are now more than ever in a position to assert that it is not surpassed, if indeed it be equalled, by any other existing preparation.

DISTRUST THE PROFUSE ADVERTISEMENTS of imported nostrums, and test this fresher and cheaper preparation in your own households.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE. Per bottle, Re. 1-4; per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP and CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—This HOTEL is by far the best I have been to in India.
S. M. SCHNEIDER, Lieut., A.D.C.

MR. E. M. WALTON, DENTAL SURGEON, has returned to Bombay, and may be consulted as usual.

FOR SALE.—The BYKE BUNGALOW at Matheran. Apply to ALFRED COOPER, care of W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED. TONGA PONIES, 13-2 or 3, sound, fast, and well broken. Address, COLLECTOR, GODHRA, Panch Mahals.

WANTED, A second class certificated ENGINEER for a Steamer. Apply to Messrs. SHEPHERD & Co., Graham's Building, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Powerful Bay Arab; also white Arab, with Brougham, Harness, and Lamps, complete. Apply JAMES SCOTT, 20, Apollo Street.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-2-6. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PICNIC PARTIES to "ELEPHANTA CAVES," &c., in the steam-launch "Empress." For Terms, &c., apply to W. B. GREEN, Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

8, Harrington Street, 4, Camac Street—First Class Boarding Establishment, large, airy, and comfortably Furnished Rooms, with south verandah, or Flats without Board.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, Rs. 350, UNFURNISHED, Rs. 300, per month, from 15th November, for one year, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, large garden.—The Ridge, Malabar Hill. Apply by letter to G. STEWARD, Bombay Club.

PHOSPHO is GOOD for those who have much BRAIN-WORK, because it restores Brain-power, and sustains the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

PHOSPHO is a NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING BEVERAGE. Sole proprietors, B. PHILLIPS and Co., Chemists, Poona. Bombay Depot, HANBURY and Co., Churchgate Street.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Wanted Six Youths, aged 14, to distribute Programmes, etc., during the forthcoming season. Europeans preferred. Apply to Mr. Norville at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., on Saturday, 23rd instant, between 2 and 4 p. m.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TURKISH DELIGHT and TURKISH FIGS, Rs. 1 and 1 as. per box respectively, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street and 23, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd November, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
L. CAMERON, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, Oct. 5, 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, situate at Mody Khana Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of Oct., 1880, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Morarbhoy Vijbhoocandass, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Mahasookram, Heemutram, the receiver of the estate and effects of the late Runsord Meghjee, deceased, Ruttonvow, widow, and Meghjee Premjee, Executrix and Executor of the last will and testament of the said Runsord Meghjee, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, now or lately known by the name of Jamshedjee Bhaiceewalla, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Mody Khana Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 409 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Nos. 708 and 709, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, formerly under No. 58 and now under No. 50, and bounded on the east by Mody Khana Street, aforesaid, on the west by the house and premises belonging to Jeewandass Bhowanee, on the north by a piece of ground and stable belonging to Dayal Succaram, and on the south by a public road called Dewjee Samjee Lane, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Jumnadass Khoosaldas, deceased, and are now in the occupation of Mathooradas Lowjee and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of Mr. C. Tyabjee, Solicitor, for the said mortgagee or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th October, 1880.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Road, near the house of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polish and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, and glassware, table ornaments, 3, 4, 6 light chandeliers. The property of a gentlemen, the same comprising plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle frame, chamber candlesticks, and handsome French polished furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, side, card, office, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, and mallet pattern, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, blackwood screen, teapoys, toilet stands, hat stands, four posts bedsteads, chests of draws, clothes presses, dressing glasses, towel horses, Brussels and Cambay carpets, table lamps, eight light chandeliers, six, four, and three lights argand lamp, double light wall brackets, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments.

Property is now on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 20th October, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

Also, on account of the concerned—
1 Pair very valuable diamond bangles (large.)
1 ditto ditto ditto ditto (small.)
1 ditto ditto diamond ear-rings.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Old High Court Building, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of C. W. Wareford, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Grants Building, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood F. P, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of J. N. Beyts, Esq., proceeding to up-country.

The property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 15th November next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructeq to sell by Public Auction at 68, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and rosewood household furniture, by Deschamps, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a first-rate full-ize slate billiard table, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome Japanese and China vases, a handsome strong English-built landau, by Ness, of Long Acre, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of T. C. Glover, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

Also, the property of H. E. Jacomb, Esq.

A sweet-toned mahogany grand piano by Collard and Collard.

On MONDAY, the 29th November next, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 81, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome French polished mahogany and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a first-rate full size slate billiard table, by Thurston, with lamps, balls, cues, &c., first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, rich Japanese and China vases, an English-built 4 seated open carriage, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots. &c., the property of John Macfarlane, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m, on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th October, 1880

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 66 Malabar Hill, on the road leading to Government House, by order of the executors of the late Mr. Cooverjee Pragjee, the very valuable and handsome richly carved and French-polished blackwood and English made mahogany and gilt household furniture, best plated 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging argand lustres, 5 and 6 light chandeliers, 8 light gas chandelier, wall brackets, vase lamps, large pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome Brussels velvet piled and Persian carpets, a eight day clock strikes every quarter hour, bronze and parian figures, table ornaments, &c., belonging to the estate of the above-named deceased gentleman, the same comprises richly carved blackwood round and pier tables, conversation sofa hall couches, drawing room and easy chairs lined silk damask, teapoys, chiffoniers with glass book cases, writing tables, four posts bedsteads, wardrobes, bookstands, sideboard, arm, without arm and easy chairs, screens, dressing tables, English made mahogany pier tables with toilet glasses attached, almyra, chiffonier with toilet glass, drawing room chairs with cane seats, easy and pridieu chairs, China mother-o'-pearl worked easy chairs with mirror glasses. Large size pier glasses in gilt frames, dressing and cheval glasses, gilt drawing room chairs, handsome Brussels velvet piled and Persian carpet, best plated 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging argand lamps, 5 and 6 light chandeliers, 6 and 8 light gas chandeliers, a handsome 8 day clock by Parkinson and Frodsham, strikes every quarter hour and shows day of the week and month with charms, bronze and parian figures, table ornaments, flower vases, musical toys, pictures, wall-shades, hanging vase lamps, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder:—
100 superior 1st class teak squares.
50 „ 2nd „ „
in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, Parell Road, opposite the Upna Cottage, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the British India Company's Dockyard, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, the property of the widow of the late Mr. Michael Byrnes, Engineer, S. S. Vingorla, gone to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Government House Road, Parell, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 20th October, 1880.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED C... ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL.
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., C...
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF FIRST BATCH O... CELLENT ARAB HORS... PER S. S. BURMAH FROM ...

DINSHAW SUNTOOK... compliments to their ... in general, and beg respect... have just received a new, a... CASTE UNIZA, and N... good Chargers, Hunte... No. 144, Bhendy Baza... October, 1880.

ARRIVAL...

AT... S. S. ... ME... St... F... m... pro... Cha... insp...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1880

CONSOLS in London yesterday advanced from 98½ to ⅝, and French Rentes from 120¼ to ½. In Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours are quoted ⅛ lower at 80⅝, Fours-and-a-half unchanged at 87⅞. Oriental Bank shares are quoted at £21, an advance of £1, and Hongkong and Shanghai at £38-10, an advance of 10s.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed is partially 3d. per quarter lower to arrive, Poppy Seed 6d. lower.

Metals, as given by Reuter, show no change. Piece Goods in Manchester are firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices show no change of any kind, and for some time past, Reuter has ceased quoting futures which now-a-days really constitute the market. In New York ready Mid. Uplands remain at 11 3-16 cents, but January shipment has advanced from 11·03 to 11·12 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Two days' Receipts	39,000	43,000	35,000
Three days' do.	81,000	78,000	57,000
Total since 1st Sept.	981,000	810,000	736,000

Bar Silver, according to Reuter, has receded from 52¼d. to 52 3-16d. per oz.

EXCHANGE.—A decidedly weaker feeling has been apparent to-day, and there are now willing buyers at the lowest figures quoted yesterday. In ready bills the transactions have been small, but it is reported that 8 to 9 lakhs of 3 months' private bills have been placed for future delivery on the basis of 1s. 8 7-32d. for October, 1s. 8¼d. for November, and 1-32d. per rupee per month higher for further forward. Business in Calcutta opens to-morrow and we shall be mainly guided by the tenor of opening advices. Telegrams received to-day are somewhat irregular as to the probable course of rates there. Some anticipate a quiet and others a firm feeling to begin with. We quote ready rates here:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. telegraphic		1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅛d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2·14	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate is ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm, but we have not heard of any large business being done. We call :—Fours, Rs. 96⅞, sellers ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 104⅞ buyers, Rs. 104 13-16, sellers.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet, but on the whole fairly steady. Bank of Bombays are still quoted at Rs. 707½, Colaba Land Co. are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 680. In Press Companies the only change is an advance of Rs. 10 in New Indian. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are firm, but scarcely so active as formerly. Khutao Mucconjee are Rs. 10, and Mazagon Rs. 5 lower, while Manockjee Petit have advenced Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON is very firm, although not active. In Old Cotton the only purchase we have heard of for export is in Veravul at Rs. 173. New Crop is quoted Rs. 2 per candy higher all round by sellers, but there are no buyers at the advance, Rs. 231 is now being asked for Broach and Rs. 216 for Akote, March delivery.

LINSEED is unchanged at Rs. 7 for ready and Rs. 6-9 for May delivery. Wheat finds ready buyers still on the basis of Rs. 32 for Soft White.

FREIGHTS for immediate shipment are quiet at 30s. for Liverpool, both for Weight and Measurement, but 35s. is asked for November loading ; a rate which shippers, however, do not yet seem disposed to pay. A good demand still prevails for the Mediterranean ports, but tonnage is not procurable at the figures offered.

PIECE GOODS are not perhaps so active as they were, and to-day's business in the bazaar is only estimated at about 300 to 400 packages. There is no change in prices, and holders, considering the stocks in hand, are comparatively firm.

COALS are quiet with not much doing.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 194 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Narenta, 1,088 tons, Captain G. Mettel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (14th Oct.) with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umballa, 494 tons, Captain H. M. Tanzel, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Col. C. Vibert, Mr. J. E. Bodgie, Mr. Peel, Mr. A. M. Ziffo, Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. C. E. Kane, Mr. Pallonjee Hormusjee, Mr. S. Blackman and sister, and 96 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona, 1,974 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from London (22nd Sept.), brought the following cargo :—740 packages piece-goods, 154 bales twist, 54 cases cochineal, 893 cases wine and spirits, 6 cases boots, 108 cases provision, 15 cases colour and paint, 7 casks glass ware, 128 cases oilmanstore, 100 cases brass, 50 cases copper, 50 kegs nails, 300 casks cement, 96 casks beer, 7,174 bars and 248 bundles iron, and many packages merchandise.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive, 2,228 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 18th inst. from Southampton (22 Sept.), brought the English Mail and following cargo :—18,174 packages piece-goods, 105 bales twist, 2 cases boots, 17 cases cochineal, 15 packages provision, 9 packages glass ware, 5 cases umbrellas, 50 packages wine, 15 packages paints, 2 cases saffron, 154 boxes silver, 4 boxes gold, 3 boxes gold cains, 5 boxes specie, 2 boxes gold and pearls, 4 packages roots, and many packages merchandise.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain J. B. Chapman, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Hongkong (21st Sept.) with the following cargo :—From Hongkong—49 cases china ware, 322 cases glass bangles, 12 cases beads, 27 packages sundries, 5,688 packages sugarcandy, 69 packages papers, 1,527 packages tea, 6,717 bags sugar, 2,087 cases fire crackers, 4 cases white copper, 6 cases fans, 100 boxes preserves, 4 cases brass leaves, 15 packages silk waste, 130 packages matting, 123 packages silk, 100 cases cassia, 27 packages aniseed star, and 1 box gold coins. From Singapore.—60 packages hemp, 587 packages benzoin, 437 packages sago, 32 cases mace, 155 packages nutmegs, 25 packages tapioca, 1 case silk piece-goods, 142 packages coffee, 26 packages china cubebs, 125 packages pepper, 17 cases fire brackers, 33 slabs tin, 2 cases hats, 31 packages tea, 80 planks, 8 packages sundries, 3 cases china ware, 22 pieces ivory, and 24 packages betelnuts.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND Co.'s steamer Manilla, 2,825 tons, Captain J. Dodero, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Genoa (24th Sept.), with the following cargo :—From Bordeaux.—2,557 cases brandy, 102 cases corks, 345 packages wine, and 101 packages goods. From London.—256 packages papers, 1,000 casks cement, 1,000 packages steel iron, 168 packages goods, 163 packages piece-goods, 26 cases metal, 50 packages marbles, 521 packages glass, 220 packages sulphur, 6 packages wine, 15 bales twist, 75 cases candles, and 35 iron safes. From Marseilles—50 packages goods, 36 packages wine, 3 cases brandy, 2 cases saffron, 13 cases provisions, 25 cases vermouth, 25 packages sulphur, 8 cases sugar, and 110 packages goods. From Genoa.—60 cases cologne, 56 packages piece-goods, 22 cases glass ware, 11 packages goods, 32 packages papers, 500 casks alum, 60 casks sulphur, 17 boxes specie, and 55 empty casks. From Naples.—101 cases fruits. From Port Said.—18 packages sella rus. From Aden.—200 empty casks, 1 package honey, 86 packages goods, and 39 packages iron hoops.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
18	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Genoa, Sept. 24.
	Adria (s)	Chapman	Hongkong, Sept. 21.
19	Arrow (s)	Nacoda	Mandevie, Oct. 17.
	Narenta (s)	Mettel	Colombo, Oct. 14.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
19	Umballa (s)	Tanzel	Pessian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Manilla, to Genoa.
,, Narenta, to Trieste via Jeddah.
,, Khedive, to Australia.
,, Arrow, to Coast and Cutch.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 29 Fazel Curreem, ship, Nacoda, from Swakee.
Oct. 2 Assyria, ss, D. Smidt, from Bombay.
2 Madura, D. G., from Amsterdam.
4 Sea Gull, H. M. S., Byles, from Zella.
5 Nepaul, ss, Murray, from Southampton.
6 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, from Venice.
6 Annamity, F. T. Ship, Neriot, from Toulon.
6 Char, F. G. Boot, from Saigon.
6 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from Calcutta.
6 Mercedes, ss, Peace, from Jeddah.
7 Tonquin, F. T. Ship, Vaulx, from Saigon.
7 Himalaya, H. M. S., Brent, from Bombay.
7 Lennox, ss, Scott, from Calcutta.
7 Celtic Monarch, ss, Roper, from Jeddah.
8 Italia, ss, Knox, from Bombay.
8 Ettorefieramosca, It. Cort., Bonet, from Assabby.
8 Poona, ss, Stewart, from Bombay.
8 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Bombay.
8 Singapore, ss, Merello, from Bombay.
9 City of Manchester, ss, Miller, from Calcutta.
9 Malabar, ss, Loners, from Calcutta.
9 Tinhope, ss, Blacklow, from Calcutta.
[illegible] Manilla, ss, Dodero, from Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible] D. Smi[illegible] to Zanzibar.
[illegible] to Batavia.
[illegible] ss, Byles, to Zella.
[illegible] to Calcutta.
[illegible] to Bombay.
[illegible] Veriot, to Saigon.
[illegible] London.
[illegible]
[illegible] x, to Toulon.
[illegible] to Calcutta.
[illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—150 bundles nail rod iron, Damoder Pragjee ; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Clan Steuart (s)—8 casks paint of sorts, Cadurbhoy Abdoolhoosein ; 55 cases window glass, Fazulally Moosabhoy.
Britannia (s)—5 packages whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Janet Court.—30 barrels gunpowder, Treacher and Co.
Singapore (s)—10 cases blacking, Tyebally Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—817½ cwts. rice, Thakersey Mooljee ; 1,000½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 42 bales rags and 59 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass, 70 bales wool, Ralli Brothers ; 35 bales wool and 5 bales rags, Pragjee Toolseedass ; 26 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 251 cwts coir yarn, Malsee Mooljee ; 50 bales cotton, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 62 bales rags, Shamjee Narronjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Narenta (s)—200 cwts wheat, seed and 450 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 108 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 400 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—100 bags coffee and 82 packages cocoanut oil, A. H. Lloyd and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Narenta (s)—2,929 bags castor seed, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Geo, Lockhart and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Sumatra (s)—383 bags coffee, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—1,928 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 660 cwt horns, F. Sanquet and Co ; 250 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co. ; 690 cwts horns, A. Blascheck and Co. ; 777 cwts ground nut, Ritchie, Stuart, and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Narenta (s)—75 bags cocoanuts, Cassum Hoosein.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Narenta (s)—9 pots rosa oil, Hajee Mahomed Ebram Mahomed Jaffer ; 1 case cardamoms and 5 pots rosa oil, Shaik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff.

FOR BEYROUT.

Narenta (s)—20 bags cocoanuts, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 cases cassia, Shaik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff.

FOR SUEZ.

Narenta (s)—30½ cwts coffee, Shaik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ancona (s)—19 cases sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 43 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Datardina Mowjee ; 39 cases sharkfins and 250 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 55 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza ; 108 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co. ; 100 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 50 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 30 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co ; 50 bales twist, S. N. Talatee ; 10 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co. ; 18 bales twist, Hajee Ellias Ally ; 56 cwts raisin, Datardina Mowjee ; 90 cwts sumada stone and 30½ cwts raisin, Remoobhoy ; 48 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Goolam Hoossein Jan Mahomed ; 47 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 10 cases fishmaws, Bundally Sewjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ancona (s)—5 bales skins, Hajee Abdoola Esmall and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18.

Latham, Major, R. A., from leave, from Lanowli.
Vibert, Lieut.-Col., 15th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Forbes, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Stokes, Lieut.-Col., 4th Regt., on duty, from England.
Church, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Manderson, Major, R. E., from furlough, from England.

OCTOBER 19th.

Carleton, Surg., on duty, from Kandahar.
Mitchell, Vety. Surg., on sick leave, from Kandahar.
Hayne, Captain, 62nd Regt., on sick leave.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 19.

Dowker, Col., 3rd Hydrabad Cavalry, on duty, to Mominabad.
Vibart, Lieut.-Col., 13th Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Rajanpore.
Stokes, Lieut.-Col., 4th Regt., to join, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, October 11.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

19th N. I.—Lieut. J. G. Smith, 1-12th Foot, a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation, dated 25th Sept. 1880.

With the sanction of the Govt. of India, Capt. C. A. Carthew, Offg. Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl., is appointed Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl., to the Khyber Brigade, under the command of Bgdr.-Genl., C. J. S. Gough, C. B., V. C.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Lieut. F. M. Goold-Adams, A. Batty. B. Bgde., R. H. A., is directed to proceed from Campbellpore to England, for the purpose of taking up the appointment of Second Asst. Supdt.

32nd Pioneers.—Regtl. order, dated the 27th Aug., making the following appointments, consequent on the arrival of Lieut.-Col. J. Bartleman, Offg. Comdt. :—

Capt. T. Nicholls, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt. H. C. Halkett, Wing Officer and Qr.-Mr., to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties.

26th Punjab N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 13th Sept., appointing Capt. S. H. P. Graves, Wing Officer, to continue in the appointment of Adjt. on promotion.

35th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 18th Sept., making the following appointment, consequent on Lieut. C. V. W. Williamson, Royal Marine Light Infantry, having joined the regiment.

Captain F. T. Goodridge, Wing Officer and Offg. Qr.-Mr., to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties.

2nd Goorkhas.—Regtl. order, dated the 23rd June, 1880, appointing Capt. W. P. Newall, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt. on promotion.

Dated the 18th Sept., appointing Lieut. E. A. Travers, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr.-Mr., vice Capt. W. Hill.

3rd Goorkhas.—Regtl. order, dated the 9th Sept., 1880, appointing Lieut. J. A. S. Thomson, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Pulley, proceeded on furlough.

On the recommendation of a medical board, Vety. Surgn. M. C. Mitchell, (F. Batty. A. Bgde.) R. H. A., is granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for nine months from date of embarkation.

The following orders are confirmed :—

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated the 23rd Sept., making the following appointments, consequent on the return of Col. G. C. Hankin from the command of the Peshawar district :—

Capt. C. E. Harenc, Squad. Officer, to officiate as Squad. Comdr., vice Major D. Adamson, on furlough.

Lieut. A. De V. Alexander. Squad. Officer, to officiate as Adjt., vice Lamb, on furlough.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated the 9th Sept., making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieut.-Col. R. W. Sartorius, V. C., C. M. G. :—

Capt. J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. vice Chapman, Offg. as Comdt.

Lieut. F. G. Pollock, Offg. Squad. Officer, on probation, to officiate as Squad. Comdr, vice Lindsay, on furlough.

Lieut. J. de C. D. Meade, Offg. Squad. Officer, to officiate as Squad. Comdr., vice McNeale, on furlough.

11th Bengal Lancers.—Regtl. order, dated the 9th Sept., appointing Capt. W. I. Bax, Squad. Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Comd., in addition to his other duties, consequent on Capt. E. E. Money having been appointed to officiate as Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry.

6th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 19th Sept., appointing Lieut. L. M. Bolleau, Wing Officer and Qr. Mr. to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Major W. Atkins, Offg. as 2nd in Comd.

14th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 24th Sept., making the following appointments, consequent on the return of Major J. Cook :—

Major J. Cook, Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut.-Col. R. A. Wauchope, Offg. as Comdt., 17th N. I.

Major T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, attached, to officiate as Wing Comdr., vice Cook.

Head-Quarters, Simla, October 12.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

68th Regiment.—2nd Lieut. Charles Vere Gunning to be Adjt., vice Darwin, promoted, subject the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief, dated 22nd July 1880.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. J. M. Carpendale, 1-12th Foot, a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Squad. Officer on probation, dated the 7th Aug., 1880.

2nd N. I.—Lieut. F. R. MacMullen, 99th Foot, a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation, dated 28th Sept., 1880.

11th N. I.—2nd Lieut. B. W. R. Ussher, 80th Foot, a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation, dated 27th Sept., 1880.

27th N. I.—Surgn. F. A. Smyth to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn.-Major W. S. Caldwell, resigned.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

12th Lancers.—Capt. G. M. Martin, to England, from the 8th Sept. to 8th Jany, 1881, on private affairs, pending retirement.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Adjt. J. P. Ewing, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, until the 31st Dec., 1880, on urgent private affairs.

2-13th Foot.—Major H. Gillet, to England, from the 18th Sept., 1880, to the 14th Jany., 1881, on private affairs, pending retirement.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. A. V. H. Brooke, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

40th Foot.—Lieut. C. S. Foote, to remain at Calcutta, to study the native languages, from the 16th Oct. to the 15th Dec., in extension of leave from the 10th May to the 15th Oct. granted to him by the general officer Comdg. Meerut division.

4-60th Rifles.—Lieut. G. C. Kitson, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from dadte of embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut. E. T. Paul, (attached to the 33rd N. I., on probation for the S. C.) to Bombay for six months from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

7th N. I.—Major G. Logan, (S. C.,) to remain at Nani Tal from the 22nd Sept. to the 9th Oct. on private affairs, in extension of ten days district leave granted to him by the general officer Comdg Oude division.

27th N. I.—Lieut. A. E. P. Burn, (S. C.) to Simla, from the 7th Sept. to the 7th Dec., on medical certificate.

British Medical Service (Bombay).—Surgn. R. D. Hodson, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 8th Sept. to the 15th Oct. 1880, on medical certificate, in extension of leave on medical certificate, from the 8th March to the 8th Sept., granted to him by the general officer commanding Kandahar Field Force.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 19th October, 1880.

The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to Company as follows, viz :—

No. 1214 Volunteer R. LeMare, to A. Company.
,, 1266 Volunteer M. Dunn, to C. Company.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MAROKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RANDLE—October 19th, at Colaba, the wife of N. Randle, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

POOLE—SADLER—October 19th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. R. H. Page, M. A., Clement, eldest son of the late S. Poole, Esq., of Bellevue, Upper Norwood, Surrey, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Ensign D. Sadler, formerly of Kirkee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEAN—October 7th, at Sultanpur, Oudh, the wife of Alfred Ripley Bean, Esq., Opium Department, of a daughter.

BLAIR—October 4th, at Shajehanpore, the wife of H. Blair, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRADLEY—MOLE—October 7th, at Campbellpore, by the Rev. Father Callistus, Frank Bradley, Assistant Apothecary, S. M. D., H. M.'s 30th Regiment, to Rosanna, daughter of Captain J. Mole, Assistant Engineer, Military Works.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1880.

THE Government have now to choose a non-official member to fill a vacancy in the Legislative Council. For some years past it has been the subject of remark that the Government has searched, not for representative or clever men for seats on the Legislative Council, but for persons who give silent votes for the Government measures, and avoid giving trouble by suggestions or remarks. There have been exceptions to this rule of selection, it is true, but the rule has been, on the whole, very steadily observed; and the result, however satisfactory to the official members of Council, has not been at all satisfactory to the public at large, for it has not contributed in any marked degree to the efficiency of the Council as a legislative machine. With men like Mr. Morarji Goculdass or the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, or Sir Mungul-dass Nathubhoy or Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee, or Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, who, although a strong Government partisan, was a man of brains and influence—with any of these men upon the Council, the Government were sure to know something of the wishes and feelings of the native public with regard to various questions under discussion. But such men, especially of late years, have always found themselves in a minority of one, and as we have said, the tendency for some time past has been to steadily prefer to such men persons of a totally different stamp. When a Rao Saheb or a Morarji Goculdas is somewhat against the grain admitted into the Council, as a rule he finds in his native colleagues absolute nonentities without an idea in their heads. At the present moment one of the non-official members does not know a word of English, and we are assured he knows scarcely more of Hindustani, or Guzerathi, or Marathi. He is of Persian family, and speaks the Persian language. He takes no part in the debate, but when the moment comes for voting, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner catches his eye, and he raises his hand as per signal. This is reducing the whole thing to a mockery. It is true that the other native member knows English, but it is notorious that he is no longer possessed of any vigour of mind or character, and he is as plastic clay in the hands of his official colleagues. His presence in the Council in no way adds to the efficiency of the body. When non-official members were first introduced, the then Secretary of State for India, Sir Charles Wood, stated that although it was necessary that the official members should have the majority of votes, so that in the last resort real power should be exercised by the Government, yet it was desirable that the non-official members should be not only permitted, but encouraged, to canvass and discuss public measures introduced by the official members, so that the Government should be thereby kept duly informed of the views of the non-official community with regard to all measures for legislation. It is obvious that this purpose is completely defeated when mere dummies are placed upon the Council. How many members have been appointed during the last five or six years, whose sole qualification was apparently this—that they could not understand one word of what passed in their presence, and would hold up their hands immediately when His Excellency the President, or the Senior Member, gave the pre-arranged signal? It is high time that this absurd system of selection should cease; and it is to be hoped that Sir James Fergusson will avail himself of the present opportunity to select a man of Mr. Morarji's stamp, rather than one resembling either of the other two native members. It would be infinitely better to abolish this institution of nonofficial members altogether than to select men to fill the seats who cannot take any intelligent part in the proceedings, and can give the Government no useful information, or bring to its support any real influence. If the Government confesses its inability to make proper selections, we shall have to chose between the abolition of the present mockery, and the transference to some electoral body of the right of nominating representative men to seats on the Legislative Council.

THE death of the Hon. Morarjee Goculdass will, we fear, put an end to a very interesting experiment which he was making as to landed estates in the Deccan. During his many visits to Sholapore at the time of the famine he was impressed with the idea that a possible means of improving the condition of the ryot lay in the application of capital to the land under the system of large estates. Struck with this idea, he went into it, as into everything he engaged in, with conspicuous energy. The advice of his friends he disregarded, and finally resented, having determined to risk a certain definite sum in the experiment. At the time of his death he had taken up between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of land mostly from Government, and on favourable terms as to rent. A certain portion was devoted to a forest, and was being planted with trees, part was devoted to cultivation, and part to grazing. He had invested capital in agricultural instruments, cattle, and manures, and he was determined to spare no reasonable expense in giving his scheme a thorough trial. His land was adjacent to the canal, from which in time of drought he could secure the means of irrigation. He was himself sanguine of success, and under his shrewd management the prospects were good. He went into the project not as a philanthropist, but with the conviction that it would succeed as a business operation, if only prudently managed. His ultimate success would, without doubt, have led other capitalists to follow his example, and to establish themselves as zemindars, giving to the Government the advantage of a landlord able to pay the land tax in bad as well as good seasons, to the land the improved cultivation necessary to stop its continued impoverishment, and to the ryots the advantage of a livelihood irrespective of the amount of rainfall in any particular season.

We are not sure that in this system lies the remedy for the evils under which the ryot of the Deccan is now suffering. We distrust a zemindari system which necessarily gives to a handful of landlords the lion's share of the fruits of the cultivator's toil; but there is room for experiment, and that of the late Mr. Morarjee would have been watched with the greatest interest. There is no doubt that in this part of the country not only the cultivator, but the land, too, is growing poorer year by year. Mr. Hume, in his *Agricultural Reform in India*, states: "Owing to a variety of causes agriculture in India has become, and becomes daily more and more, what Liebig happily designated a system of spoliation. Deep as the purse may have been, and rich as much of our soil undoubtedly was, it is clear that a time must arrive when by continually taking out a great deal and putting back very little both purse and soil are exhausted." Government officials hesitate to acknowledge this; the exports and imports of the country at large are pointed to as sure signs of gradual improvement; and the submissive and patient disposition of the people prevents all public expressions of discontent. But the fact remains that in certain parts of India there is a growing difficulty to be met,—a land question as important as that of Ireland, which is now puzzling statesmen at home, though from the nature of the people the danger here is not so imminent. The evil in both cases is the same. M. Molinari, a French political economist, writes of Ireland: "The cause of the economic evil from which Ireland is suffering is—and this evil is the root of all the others—the existence of from 290,000 to 300,000 tenants, representing a million individuals, who work with old-fashioned tools, and whom the slightest failure in the crops reduces to the verge of famine." If we multiply the above figures by ten, the sentence may remain as giving a correct description of portions of India. M. Molinari again says of the Irish, "They are for the most part burdened with debts which their wretchedness and improvidence have led them to accumulate;" and here, again, we have a picture of the Indian ryot as true as if painted here. It is true that the French writer ignores the fact that the very improvidence which he takes to be the source of the unsatisfactory state of Irish agriculture is itself the result of a want of security for the fruits of toil. The Irish zemindars do not make the happiness of the Irish ryots. Still there is agrarian pauperism in India and in Ireland alike, and whatever its cause, it claims a remedy. Agrarian outrages, which are getting so notorious in Ireland, are not unknown in India, and a too importunate soucar often finds his house burned over his head.

Mr. Hope's Deccan Ryots' Bill is still on trial. In the matter of arbitrations to settle disputes it has accomplished undoubted good. The hopes regarding it in other respects have not been so well realized. The hedges put about the ryot to protect him against the soucar have compelled the former to refuse assistance, or the difficulties attending the realization of a mortgage are avoided by taking a bill of sale of his property from the ryot. Its working will continue to be watched with interest; but it is very doubtful if M. Molinari's view of the futility of the Irish peasant attempting to struggle on with his old-fashioned tools and means is not true also of India. "The present position of small tenants in Ireland could hardly be better compared than to that of the hand-spinners and loom-weavers on the introduction of machinery into their handicrafts. Now that agriculture has become a business, the little agricultural workshop, which was, not without reason, supposed to be the best adapted to the old order of things, is getting out of date, and pity to those who endeavour to hold on to it! They will go down in the struggle, as did the handloom weavers when they entered into a hopeless contest with machinery, and as the owners of stage-coaches would have gone down had they attempted to compete with railways. Small farms, when the soil is cultivated in the old fashion, are to modern agriculture what the handloom is to modern weaving." The experiment of Mr. Morarjee near Sholapore was a step in the direction of applying the new order of things to India, to give to agriculture the advantage of the capital which the spinning and weaving industries have gained in the machinery which capital has given to them; and we had strong hopes that his success would induce others of our wealthy inhabitants to give to the land the benefits which capital alone can confer, or at least to prevent that gradual exhaustion of the land, the evils of which grow in a geometrical progression. With the rapid growth of her population the Deccan cannot long produce her quantum of food unless the soil is renewed by frequent manuring. For this there is now no opportunity, as what should be applied as manure is the only resource of the people for fuel. It is not that the ryot is ignorant of its value, or that he is unaware of the advantages of rotation of crops and other agricultural improvements: he is unable to use his knowledge from his poverty. Mr. Hume says: "They know to a day when it is best to sow each staple and each variety of each staple that is grown in their neighbourhood; they accurately distinguish every variety of soil, and so far as the crops they grow are concerned, the varying prospects and capabilities of each; they fully realize the value (though they can command but little) of ordinary manure, ashes, and the like; they know the benefit of, and practise, so far as circumstances and poverty permit, a rotation of crops. Imperfect appliances, superstition, money troubles, and the usurer's impatience often prevent their practising what they do know, but so far as what may be called non-scientific agriculture is concerned, there is little to teach them." It is, therefore, with much regret that we see the danger of an end to the experiment, or at the best its transfer to some less energetic hands. It still lies, however, with Government to encourage the experimental application of capital and intelligence to the cultivation of the soil. We are convinced that the system of *petite culture* which has converted Flanders, the Channel Islands, large districts of France, and vast provinces of China into gardens producing more food, and sustaining a larger population per acre than any system of big farming ever practised, is the best for India. It prevents the growth of a horde of hopeless paupers side by side with a small class of wealthy persons, dependent on their ill-requited labour for the luxuries of life, and enables nations to get on somehow without workhouses. The ruin of the Garden of Behar shows what zemindari as a system does for even the richest soil and the most industrious population. The ryots of the Deccan have nothing to envy the labourers who faint in the fields of the wealthy proprietors of the richest district of Bengal. Still, as we have said, it is to be regretted that the experiment commenced by Mr. Morarjee Goculdass was not completed, for the example of a system of intelligent husbandry must have benefited all who observed it. The values of different manures, and the all-important question whether a scientific system of manipulating the land could be made to pay, would have been ascertained under the best auspices. It will probably be found that the best, if not the only practicable means of securing for the land a proper supply of manure is to plant adjacent to every village groves of trees which will render the population independent of cow-dung for fuel. The systematic re-foresting of every bare hillside will also operate in the same direction. It is noticeable that planting of forest trees formed part of Mr. Morarjee's Sholapore scheme, which was evidently very carefully thought out. If there be other public-spirited men willing to carry forward the experiment begun at Sholapore every encouragement should be given to them to do so.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

THE Lancashire weavers have thought better on the subject of that struggle with the masters for higher wages on which they had rashly entered, and on Sunday last they made up their minds not to tempt fortune by a strike. For this result the employers have simply to thank their own unity and firmness. The men had a last interview with the committee of the Employers' Association, by whom they were most courteously and kindly received, and told that no change in the decision arrived at before could be thought of. The masters still considered themselves bound to give an advance of wages as soon as the state of trade would allow, but that time was not yet. So the men went off empty-handed. The facts placed before them by the masters, however, still more their tone, must have carried conviction to the minds of the representative weavers, for upon their return to Accrington, which was the town chosen for beginning the strike, the symptoms of wavering which had been apparent before came to a head. Meetings were hurriedly summoned of the operatives' committee, and on Sunday it was resolved by a large majority not to go on with the strike. The men, of course, professed to think that the employers will soon give them an advance of wages, but the real reason of their sudden surrender is simply that the attitude of the latter, and their firm determination to run all the mills on short time for the purpose of reducing the wage fund on which the strikers could draw, made the weavers fear want of support if they should strike, and hence much suffering, without any end being gained. The abandonment of this industrial conflict is thus a gain, but the cause of its abandonment is the most satisfactory feature of the whole business. The employers have taken a leaf out of the book of their men, and have met one combination by another. It is the best thing that could possibly happen in the interests of the men themselves.

The discussion created by this attempt at a strike has directed attention to the joint-stock co-operative companies and the financial results they have been able to show. In dealing with private masters the men are obliged to take their statements uncorroborated, for, of course, factory-owners cannot be expected to make their books common property and let all the weaving or spinning world know the names of their customers, their mode of transacting business, their profits or losses, their balance at their bankers, their bill transactions, and so on. The companies are obliged to do this for their shareholders, and thus all the world may tell whether their trade has been profitable or the reverse. Reports have just been issued by most of these associations in and around Darwen, and they are highly instructive. In nearly every case the results have been adverse. The "turnover" of the Darwen Spinning Company during the past quarter has been £11,942-9-5, and the trade account shows a loss of £177-9-7, which added to the losses brought forward from previous quarters makes the total adverse balance £1,009-1-5. The "turnover" of the Cotton Hall Spinning Company during the same period was £12,407-11-3, and the report showed a bare profit of £61-3-9, after allowing for depreciation and charging interest on the whole of the capital employed. There is now a credit balance on the profit and loss account of £381-0-9, out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend of ninepence on each £5 share. The report of the Albert Cotton Spinning Company shows the "turnover" to be £15,770-15-5, out of which a profit of £583-4-2 was made. The balance previously standing to credit was £343-7-11, and interest on the share capital is therefore paid at the rate of 5 per cent. The India Spinning Mill Company has not issued a report to the public. Its shareholders are mostly gentlemen of means; but it is understood to be not doing well. Now, these are all, it must be remembered, spinning concerns, and spinning has for many months been doing better than weaving. And if the best that is done is so little, as the above illustrations indicate, what must the business of weaving be?

Nor are the American manufacturers much more prosperous. Advices from the States say that the Fall River cotton manufacturers have held a meeting to consider the expediency of reducing the wages of their operatives 10 per cent. after to-day. A committee was appointed to decide the matter, and unless trade should improve soon, there can be little doubt that this reduction will be at least attempted. Whether it will succeed is another matter, for the operatives threaten to strike rather than accept it; and the United States present so many varied openings for workmen out of employment that strikers have less to fear than their congeners have at present in England—and trade generally in America is for the time exceptionally prosperous.

The fifth series of Liverpool sales of East India wool concluded on Saturday last, 18,437 bales being catalogued, and 13,000 bales sold. There was a fair attendance and steady competition: prices, as compared with the July rates, were on the average unchanged, but a rather heavy proportion of the quantity offered was withdrawn.

The latest American cotton reports are adverse as to the prospects of the crop, the worst coming from New Orleans. There may be exaggeration, but there must be a good deal of truth in them; for now that we have the detailed accounts, we can see that there is no appearance of collusion in the getting of them up. At all events they were sufficiently credited to affect the market. Prolonged rains, beginning the last week in July, and continued with some intermission down to the second week in September, have caused rust, shedding, rot, caterpillars, and boll-worms, and these combined have done much harm, according to concurrent testimony that cannot well be discredited. A New Orleans paper has reports from all parts of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas, that is, all the leading cotton States, and the general tenour is highly unfavourable. Alabama complains greatly of worms, but some authorities there nevertheless anticipate a yield about the same as last year, owing to an increased acreage, however. Arkansas will have only a two-thirds yield unless the weather should improve. Florida, on the other hand, announces a large crop two weeks earlier than last year, and coming in quite freely to market. In one part of Georgia the yield is said to be the best for years, and even "the finest ever raised," while in another serious damage is anticipated from caterpillar. Louisiana sends gloomy accounts: cloudy, rainy weather, caterpillars, shedding, and rot; and as a general result, crops about two-thirds of an average: plenty of labour, however. Mississippi is hardly more hopeful. The rains have done great damage; and although in one part of the State an improvement in the weather had made many planters cheerful, who had fancied themselves to be ruined, still scarcely an average crop is looked for, and much cotton was spoiling for want of hands to gather it. Tennessee does not expect much more than half a crop, and picking is going on rapidly. Parts of Texas report that only half a crop will be gathered, much of the cotton-crop having been lost both by shedding and the boll-worms, while the army-worm has also been busy in certain localities. It must be remembered that soon after these accounts were sent off, the weather began to improve, and hence a better return would probably have been made as the result of a close investigation even one week later.

Some curious particulars have been published, showing the zeal of United States and also of German officials in aiding the foreign trades of their respective countries by collecting information about new markets. A circular letter was recently sent by the United States Bureau of Statistics to all consular representatives, asking replies to a long string of questions respecting cotton manufactures. Full details are wanted of the quantities, qualities, methods of packing, wholesale and retail prices, &c., of the imports of each consular district. Samples are required to be sent to the home authorities of every description of goods suitable for the market, with particulars as to prices, trade-marks, annual saleable quantities in each district, and the quarter whence the goods are now supplied. Information is asked as to the names and addresses of responsible English, American, and other commission merchants and traders. The procedure of each market has to be given—whether the goods are to be consigned to commission merchants, or are purchased and owned by the parties selling them. Particulars are further asked as to freights, duties, taxes, insurance, port charges, labour, storage, exchange, guarantees, interest, discounts, &c. This letter is called the "first series of inquiries," but whether that means that the inquiries are to be directed to other manufactures in succession I do not know. Your mercantile readers will admit that for a Government office, these questions are singularly business-like and to the point; and it is unnecessary to add that nothing like such circulars is known in this country, which leaves to business men the cost, labour, and responsibility of making their own enquiries and stumbling into a knowledge of the real facts along a path encumbered with failures of experimental consignments. But the German officials are not much behind the Yankee. A Manchester paper states that the German Consul at Yokohama has reported to his Government the fact of French muslins being far superior to those shipped by Germany. He has therefore sent home a collection of 362 samples, representing the finest of the French muslins exported to Japan, and these are at present being exhibited in Berlin.

In the face of such evidence of vigilance and activity on the part of our chief manufacturing rivals, it is but poor consolation to be told that American competition has not yet done much to injure English manufacturers. One of the trade journals here publishes some tables, showing that the export of cotton manufactures from the United States was less in the year ending 30th June last than in either of the two years preceding. The value of the total cotton manufactures exported that year was £1,966,283, against £2,170,790 in the previous year and £2,287,132 in 1878. The quantities also are less. It is, however, admitted that considerable quantities of American goods are sent to markets like Australia, *via* Great Britain, and figure as English in the trade returns of this country, when they in reality belong to the United States. As regards India, it would seem from these returns that she took twenty years ago as much from the States as she now does. But the report asserts that much of the goods sent to India from England are really American, and the quantity of American cotton piece-goods taken by India has largely increased, 975,000 yards of grey cotton manufactures having been imported in 1879, against 387,000 yards in 1875. In fact, granting that the export of cotton cloths from the United States to England the year before last was to a certain extent accidental or forced by the necessities of the American manufacturers, the fact remains that our Yankee rivals have successfully experimented in several English colonial markets, and are encouraged by their Government to extend their operations all the world over.

The dividend of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China for the half-year ending 30th June last is to be at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The meeting is to be on the 20th instant.

The report of the National Bank of India for the half-year ending 30th June states that the total of net profits, including the balance brought down, is £21,050-6-6, and recommends an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., leaving £9,419-1-6 to be carried forward. The directors having come to the conclusion that the funds appropriated to the Hongkong branch can be more profitably utilised elsewhere, steps have been taken to close it, and the business of the Bank in China will for the present be confined to Shanghai.

The Rothschilds have to-day taken the whole unplaced balance of the Egyptian Railway preference loan last issued, to the amount of about one million sterling. It was weighing on the market and checking the rise in a stock which is intrinsically worth par, but is now about 93. Three years ago, when this stock was about 50, the Rothschilds, in common with most big investors, would hardly touch it. Now things are altered. The State Domains loan has given them an interest in Egypt to which they were formerly strangers, and as the position of the country under the new arrangements made by the Commission of Liquidation is assured, they are more disposed to increase their stake than to reduce it.

THE FIGHTING AT MAIWAND.

THE *Pioneer* admits at last that it is unnecessary to assume that the whole body of the Bombay Army is tainted with the faults exhibited by some of the corps engaged at Maiwand; and as contributing to a correct appreciation of the occurrences of that unfortunate day, is glad to have the opportunity of putting forward some explanations written by an officer who took part in the engagement, and writes to vindicate the character of the Grenadiers. "The natives," we are thus told, "had had no food since the evening of the 26th; the 66th Regiment only a cup of coffee and a biscuit. All had been without water from an early hour in the morning; it was a hot day, in the hot weather of a very hot country. On the 25th it was reported to be 120° in tents. There were only about 1,350 infantry, bandsmen and drummers included, in the fighting line. Jacob's Rifles and the 66th had some cover from the nature of the ground; the Grenadiers had none. They were cannonaded for three hours by 36 guns, latterly with redoubled violence; numbers were knocked over every minute. (An officer of Daubeny's force writes that the Grenadiers must have done well, as their line was clearly distinguishable by corpses having their peculiar uniform.) The officer present at Maiwand says that, when the Heratee regulars appeared in line on the front, the Grenadiers were ordered to advance and meet them. They advanced accordingly for 200 yards, and then opened fire kneeling, in volleys, and sent them clear off the ground, and this portion of the enemy was seen no more. After a heavy cannonade, when the Ghazis came on the right and the Ghazis above on the left, the Grenadiers were coolly sighting their rifles, when suddenly men appeared retiring on the left, as Jacob's Rifles had given way. The Grenadiers rose gradually from left to right, and walked slowly to the rear. A squadron of the 3rd Cavalry made a weak charge and cut up many Ghazis. The 3rd Sind Horse would not charge. The Grenadiers bayoneted the Ghazis coming from behind. While trying to form a square,—he only succeeded in forming a V,—the Colonel commanding the Grenadiers (Anderson) was knocked over by a shell. Amongst other wounds he had one dangerous one in the side. His men carried him off; put him into a dooly; and when they found the Ghazis and horsemen following fast, they took him out and supported him on a pony to a gun, and on this they also supported him to Kokoran. The heaviest loss occurred after the Rifles broke, and the confusion set in. It was not expected that General Burrows would find the whole of Ayoub's force at Maiwand. Had he occupied in force the village 500 yards to the rear, in front of which was a deep nullah, and in which the baggage, &c., were stowed, our men could have held their own. The Wali's smooth guns had fired away all the ammunition, 70 rounds, and went to the rear for a fresh supply."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Town Council Meeting, 2 p. m.
Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th inst. :—Manilla (s), from Genoa ; Adria (s), Hong Kong. Yesterday :—Arrow (s), Mandevie ; Narenta (s), Colombo.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Umballa (s), to P. Gulf.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p.m. :—

March	Wacht am Rhein	Witte.
Overture	Orpheus	Offenbach.
The Anchor's Weigh'd		Braham.
Waltz	Freuet euch des Lebens	Strauss.
Potpourri	English	Leitpold.
Quadrille	Boccaccio	Strauss.
Nancy Lee		Adams.
Waltz	Ton Blumen	Faust.
Cavatina	Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
Galop	Berg auf, Berg ab	Faust.

NEW INDUSTRY.—A new industry, in the shape of manufacture of thread, has been started in Ahmedabad, according to a local paper.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.—A severe shock of lightning was experienced on the 7th instant at Pirdade (Goa), by which a portion of the steeple of the parish church was destroyed.

THE I. G. S. Dalhousie sailed from Kurrachee on the 18th October for Bombay, and is expected here to-morrow, the 21st instant, with 6 officers, 16 men, 55 followers, and one apothecary.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 16th October was 56 feet and 9 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 57 feet and 9 tenths.

THE LATE MORARJEE GOCULDASS.—The death of the Hon. Mr. Morarjee Goculdass is unanimously regretted by the vernacular journals. They are of opinion that by his untimely end his caste, and the Hindoos in general, have lost an energetic and prominent citizen.

GOA.—Mr. Bras Antonio Xavier Lobo, the Assistant ex-Administrator of Bardez (Goa), against whom a warrant had been issued, was captured on the 7th instant by a military detachment, which surrounded his house during the previous night, and has been lodged in the Mapuca Jail.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF CHARITABLE FUNDS.—A Hindoo merchant of Bombay, who is said to have made himself prominent by being connected with various charitable institutions, is said by an Ahmedabad paper to be charged at the Police Court there with having embezzled about Rs. 1,500, part of the local Pinjrapole funds. The paper does not give the name of the delinquent.

OBJECTION TO KILLING SNAKES.—The Hindoo community of Wadwan, Kattywar, are reported to be greatly horrified by the issue of an order, directing that a reward of eight annas be given for every snake killed. The rigour of this order is stated to be greatly aggravated by the policemen compelling pious Hindoos, who take the snakes out of the city limits to prevent their being subjected to the decapitation order, to give up the snakes to be killed.

THEFT BY DHOBIES.—Naroyen Purshotum and Jugjeevun Purshotum, dhobies, or washermen, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing Rs. 600 in currency notes and cash, the property of Merwanjee Cooverjee, residing in Agiary Street. In September last, the first prisoner, who was complainant's dhobie, went to his residence to give in his washed linen, and took advantage of the complainant's absence to open a box and help himself to a bag containing currency notes and cash to the amount of Rs. 600. He left a portion of this sum with his brother, the second prisoner, and absconded from Bombay. The first prisoner was arrested at Surat, under a warrant, with a portion of the money he had stolen in his possession. The second was taken into custody at Bombay, and from him the remaining portion of the amount was recovered. The first prisoner was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the other to six months' similar imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED SERIOUS ASSAULT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday last at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Joosub Hoosein, who, it was alleged, had been assaulted on the Bhendy Bazaar Road on the night of the 13th instant by four Mahomedans, named Adam Abdoola, Mahomed Noor Mahomed, Sala Mahomed Essack, and Geega Dada Mea. The deceased died on Sunday night. Hoosein Joosub, the father of the deceased, stated that deceased was addicted to drink. On the morning of the 14th instant, at half past 7 o'clock, one Kuckao Mahomed came into his house, carrying deceased on his back, and stated that he had taken him out of a *reckla* that brought him into the street. Deceased was then insensible, with marks of bruises on his body, as if he had been severely beaten. At about 11 o'clock deceased became conscious and complained of the bruises, and stated that he had been beaten by four Mahomedans, whose names he gave, but he (witness) forgot them. At about 4 p.m. witness reported the matter to Mr. Inspector Foard, who came and saw the deceased, and had him removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained until his death. About a year ago the deceased began to acquire dissolute habits. Kuckao Mahomed, a vendor of soda-water and lemonade, residing in 2nd Don Tar Street, who removed deceased from the *reckla*, and carried him to his father's house, was next examined. He corroborated the statement of the previous witness, with the exception that deceased did not state in his presence that he had been assaulted, but told him that he found himself lying on the footpath in Bhendy Bazaar Road, and asked a coolie to put him in a *reckla*. At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry till the 28th instant.

VILLAGE ATTACKED BY DACOITS.—It is said that a gang of fifteen armed dacoits attacked the village of Babsai, in the Moorbar talooka, last week, and ill-treated the patel for not producing the black-mail levied on him. They are supposed to be kolees of Maul. The Superintendent of Police, Tanna, has proceeded to the spot to make enquiries.—*Poona Observer.*

MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon when there were present :—Messrs. T. Blaney, E. B. Carroll, M. R. De Quadros, J. R. Duxbury, D. E. Gostling, James Greaves, H. E. Jacomb, Sir Frank H. Souter, Messrs. Byramjee Dadabhoy, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hirjee Ardaseer Dady, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwala, Hurrichund Sadasewjee, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas.

Sanction was asked for the following payments :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of laying water-pipes and putting up water posts for road-watering at Sion and Mahim ..	1,166	0	0
Cost of charges from 11th June last to the end of the year of salaries of the overseer and the sepoy employed at Panwell Brick Works, and of contingent charges at the works ..	700	0	0
Cost of constructing drain at Kussara Basin, Mazagon ..	5,883	0	0
Cost of constructing drain at Matharpakady ..	2,581	0	0
Additional charges for feed of animals (Rs. 1,800) and for purchase of sea sand and other contingencies (Rs. 800) to the end of the current year for the Victoria Gardens ..	2,600	0	0
Excess in Section VI., printing voters' list (Town Council and Corporation budget) caused by the printing having to be done on batta rates.	180	0	0
Cost of purchase of 288 tons cut pipes at Rs. 52 per ton from Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. (agents to Messrs. Laidlaw and MacLaren, Tulsi pipe contractors), for Water-Works reserve stock ..	14,976	0	0
Cost of constructing footpath, together with dwarf wall on the seaside, from the Queen's Road level-crossing to the Customs chowkey, Chowpatty ..	5,000	0	0
Amount of acting allowance for three months to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Health Department during the absence of Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assistant Health Officer, on privilege leave from 21st September, 1880 ..	630	0	0
Cost of 4 cast-iron hydrants and 2 cast-iron collars required for the new water mains laid at Byculla Race-course ..	146	13	2
	Rs. 33,862	13	2

Mr. Jacomb asked if there was any objection to continuing the footpath from the Queen's Road level-crossing to the Customs chowkey, Chowpatty, the whole length of the Queen's Road? The consideration of the matter was deferred.

The Corporation was asked to confirm the bye-laws for regulating the admission of visitors to the Municipal Gardens made by the Municipal Commissioner, and sanctioned by the Town Council on the 17th August last. Mr. Goculdas thought provision should be made for allowing children's vehicles in the gardens. The Municipal Commissioner said there was no prohibition against the admittance of these vehicles: consequently no such provision was necessary.

The Town Council's resolution recommending the Corporation to apply to Government for such alteration to be made in the conveyance deed of the Victoria Gardens as will allow of a portion of the gardens being enclosed for a zoological collection, admission to which shall be charged for at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council, came before the Corporation. The Chairman proposed that the consideration of the matter should be adjourned. Carried.

A letter was read, dated 2nd September, 1880, from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, communicating the thanks of the Marquis of Ripon for the address presented by the Corporation on the 1st June last, and stating that it gives His Lordship great pleasure to possess such a memorial of his first arrival in this country, and of the cordial welcome which he then received from the Corporation.

The letter was as follows :—

2nd Sept., 1880.

Sir,—I have duly received both the illuminated copy of the address presented by the Corporation of Bombay to Lord Ripon on 1st June last, and the drawing of his Lordship's arms, which I had sent you last month.

I have handed to His Excellency the illuminated copy of the address, and he desires me to request that you will inform the Corporation of Bombay that he greatly admires the design and colouring of the illumination, and that it gives him great pleasure to possess, such a memorial of his first arrival in this country, and of the cordial welcome which he then received from the Corporation.

I beg to thank you also for the care you have taken of the drawing of his Lordship's arms. It has suffered in no way from its journey to Bombay and back.—I am, &c., H. W. PRIMROSE, Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

H. W. Barrow, Esq., &c., &c.

The Health Officer's report for the 1st quarter, 1880, was recorded.

A letter was read from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made during the quarter ending 30th September, 1880, and stating that the Council recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing off of certain items of live stock. Carried.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE C. D. ACT AGAIN.

AT its meeting, held yesterday, the Town Council was asked to consider a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 19th instant, in connection with the re-introduction of the C. D. Act into Bombay. The immediate occasion for the communication was a letter received by the Commissioner from the acting Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 16th instant, from which (Mr. Grant said) it would be seen that Government now awaited the formal sanction of the Corporation to the contribution of Rs. 15,000, promised in their resolution of 13th August last, in aid of the Lock Hospital; and that Government proposed to diminish their police contribution by that amount for the reasons stated.

The Government letter is as follows :—

General Department, Bombay, 16th October, 1880.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 10841 of the 5th instant, requesting that the Accountant General may be instructed to pay the balance of the Government contribution towards the expenses of the Bombay Police for the current year.

2. In reply, I am directed to invite your attention to the resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay on the 13th August last, copy of which was communicated to Government with your letter No. 9117 of the 19th idem. In that resolution it was stated that the Corporation would be prepared, when the finances of the Municipality admitted of it, to contribute Rs. 15,000 per annum for the mitigation of diseases, in addition to the charges already incurred by them for the maintenance of the Goculdass Tejpal and Police Hospitals.

3. The special measures for the mitigation of diseases which were under the consideration of the Corporation when the resolution was passed were those recently adopted by Government under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act, No. XIV. of 1868. These measures, which, in the opinion of H. E. the Governor in Council, are highly expedient for the health and general welfare of the people of Bombay, will, it is calculated, cost at the least, according to the latest estimates, over Rs. 41,000 per annum, in addition to initial charges amounting to nearly Rs. 7,000. It was, as you will remember, at first proposed by Government that the Municipality of Bombay should contribute half the total annual expense of carrying out the measures referred to, Government themselves paying the other half. The Corporation, however, to the regret of Government, declined to accede to this proposal, though at the same time they expressed their willingness, as already stated, to contribute Rs. 15,000 per annum for the mitigation of diseases when the finances of the Municipality should admit of this payment.

4. H. E. the Governor in Council being desirous of deferring, as far as possible, to the feeling of the Corporation in this matter, does not at present propose to press that body to bear a moiety of the expenses of working the C. D. Act in Bombay; but as the finances of the Municipality are now in a condition sufficiently prosperous to allow without difficulty of the payment of the small additional annual grant, H. E. in Council feels himself justified in assuming that this grant will now be formally sanctioned, and in lieu of again urging upon the Municipal Corporation the propriety of assisting the Government in suppressing the destructive diseases, too prevalent in Bombay, by bearing one half of the necessary expenses, is prepared to accept the promised contribution, and to devote it solely in aid of the expenses of the Lock Hospital. For this object the accounts can be most simply adjusted by diminishing the police contribution by Rs. 15,000 per annum; and in view of this, I am to state that, before passing orders on your letter under acknowledgment, Government will await your reply on the subject of the present communication.

5. No stronger or more sufficient justification, I am to add, of the action of Government in bringing again into operation in the city of Bombay the provisions of the C. D. Act can be furnished than is supplied by the fact, as reported by the Surgeon General with this Government on the 21st ultimo, that of 624 prostitutes resident in Bombay examined up to that date no less than 166, or 26 per cent., had been found to be diseased.—I have, &c., J. M. CAMPBELL, for Acting Secretary to Govt.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee argued that it was utterly unconstitutional for Government to say that they would take Rs. 15,000 out of the police grant of Rs. 90,000 hitherto made to the Municipality; that the resolution of the Corporation was not capable of bearing the construction put upon it by Government; and that the consideration of the Government letter should be postponed,—the grant of Rs. 36,000 for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, as entered in the Budget estimates, being allowed to stand as it was. Dr. Cook proposed as an amendment that, as sanctioned by the Corporation, the Town Council recommend an increased grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum for the mitigation of diseases, in addition to the charges already incurred for the maintenance of the Goculdas Tejpal and Police Hospitals. At Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's suggestion, Dr. Cook, after some discussion, changed the form of his amendment; but before it could be put to the vote, it was time for the Corporation meeting; and the Council therefore adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE POLITICAL POSITION IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, Oct. 17.

Sir Robert Sandeman accompanies Mr. Lyall. They arrive on the 23rd. It is supposed that in conjunction with General Phayre and Colonel St. John they will report fully upon the present political position and the attitude of the population, about which there appears to be considerable difference of opinion. Colonel St. John's information is to the effect that all is quiet in Zemindawar, but that is not confirmed from other sources. Reports continue to come in that the country is still unsettled.

ANOTHER RISING MEDITATED.

A Barukzai sirdar, who fought against us on the 1st of September, frankly admitted to one officer that the people meditated a general rising, should Ayoub keep his promise of returning to the attack. He also stated that even now men are drilling at Farrah.

THE CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS AT MAIWAND.

Whatever may be said about the behaviour of our troops at Maiwand, and about the incapacity of their leaders both there and during the sortie, there is no doubt that all the troops engaged in the latter, native and European, fought most gallantly. It was probably the hardest contested action of the war, and in justice to the troops the manner in which they did their duty should be recorded officially. The trial to which they were subjected was far more severe than anything as yet experienced by the more fortunate, but somewhat boastful Bengalis.

A Sind Horse sowar was shot on Friday by a villager, who, as a defence, alleges that the sowar was shot by his comrade.

GENERAL ROBERTS RETURNED TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

General Roberts arrived at Lahore on the evening of the 18th instant, and proceeded to Simla the same night. Wali Mahomed and several Afghan sirdars interviewed him at Lahore.

RELIEF WORKS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Government of India have passed orders relative to the probability of relief works in the Rae Bareilly district.

NEW GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT SIMLA.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the erection of the new Government House at Simla, which was commenced under the late *regime*, but was stopped owing to financial pressure.

A MAIL TRAIN DELAYED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Oct. 19.

The mail train from Bombay was late, and did not arrive till seven o'clock, Madras time. The cause of the delay was that a wheel of a good's-van of the up-mixed train gave way south of Bulsar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Agrarian outrages are becoming frequent in Ireland. Yesterday a landlord was proceeding to Bantry, when the driver of the vehicle was shot dead.

SURRENDER OF DULCIGNO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18.

The terms on which the surrender of Dulcigno is to be made are being discussed by the delegates appointed by the respective Powers.

MORE FIGHTING WITH THE BASUTOS.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 18.

The Basutos having invested Mafeteng, Major Carrington with his force attacked and destroyed the positions of the enemy, whom he dispersed.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Bombay Mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday.

PORT SAID, Oct. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 17th instant.

The s.s. Branksome Hall left the Suez Canal, outward bound to Bombay, on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 6 p. m.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s s.s. Vorwaerts, Captain G. Marussig, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 18th instant at 5 p. m.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera		4 13-16d.

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		80⅝
4½ do.	do.	87⅜
3 do.	Consols for account	98⅜
5 do.	French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver		52 3-16
Oriental Bank shares		£21
Hongkong and Shangai		£38-10

MR. SOUTTAR, the Municipal Commissioner and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who arrived by the last mail steamer, was present at the meetings of the Bombay Town Council and Municipal Corporation yesterday, and watched with interest the mode of transacting municipal business in Bombay.

WE are glad to hear that Father Kerr, the Viceroy's chaplain, has at length got through his long convalescence, and has re-appeared in society.

GENERAL H. T. MACPHERSON will, it is stated, succeed to the divisional command rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir Donald Stewart to the Council.

A TELEGRAM from the Bolan Pass to the *Pioneer* states:—Colonel Norman, with 300 of the 24th Punjab Infantry and two mountain guns, makes a double march to-morrow (Oct. 15) to Pir Chowkee. Thence he goes to Sibi, where his future movements depend on the attitude of the Bugties, whom Colonel Sandeman may have looked up at Dera Bugtie. The 92nd Highlanders will reach Pir Chowkee on the 15th.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PRIMROSE, accompanied by his A. D. C., Captain E. O. Hamilton, left Kandahar for India on the 6th instant.

A LARGE sick convoy started from Kandahar for India on the 5th instant, under escort of a detachment of 1st Grenadiers, commanded by Colonel Griffith. Surgeon Giraud, A. M. D., is Principal Medical Officer in charge. Among the sick was Colonel Nimmo, 28th N. I. Lieutenant Bray, 66th, also accompanied the convoy.

THIS announcement appears in the *Kandahar News*:—The horse of which the following is a description has been brought to Colonel St. John, at whose house it may be seen:—Bay gelding; aged; height about 14-1; three white stockings and a white blaze. It was found not far from Maiwand.

A CALCUTTA paper says all hope has been given up of the safety of the steamer Queen Victoria, which left Calcutta for London in June last. The steamer had a crew of 50 men, and her cargo was valued at £150,000.

LORD RIPON goes in for supporting the institutions of the country. We learn that His Excellency has been pleased to become the patron of the Calcutta Public Library, and has also become a proprietor by contributing Rs. 500 to the institution.

THE prospectus is published of two days' races at Lahore, to take place on the 12th and 15th November. There are seven races notified for each day. First entries are to be in by the 26th October and second (and final) entries by the 5th November. Lord W. Beresford is the Honorary Secretary.

A NOTICE in General Orders states that, doubts having arisen in regard to the treatment of prisoners undergoing sentences of imprisonment, passed before the 1st March, 1880, when the Army Discipline Act came into force in India, all sentences of imprisonment under the Mutiny Act will, as heretofore, be carried out in this country, unless the prisoners' regiment or battery goes home; in which case special orders will be issued for their disposal from the Adjutant General's Office, Simla.

WITH the approval of Government the concession of ninety days' privilege leave to officers of regiments returning to India from Northern Afghanistan, is extended to all officers serving under the orders of the several military departments of Government or the Commander-in-Chief, who have returned, or may hereafter return, thence, either by the Khyber or Quetta line of communication, and in like manner to officers returning from Kuram and Kandahar, who are entitled to the ordinary privilege leave of sixty days. This leave may be granted irrespective of the limits of the usual leave season.

IN publishing the despatches of General Roberts concerning the battle of Kandahar, the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief have, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, vied with one another to fairly exhaust the language of eulogy. We cannot therefore attempt to gild refined gold, to paint the lily, or add a perfume to the violet. Suffice it that there has been no such march since Xenophon's, and no such victory since Plassy. With few casualties, and with all the surviving officers honorably mentioned in the despatch, what more could the Fates give to heroes?

THE Lahore paper is informed that at the instance of the Punjab Government it has been ruled that the numbers of followers to be allowed to accompany the reigning chiefs to the forthcoming Durbar are not to exceed the number sanctioned on the occasion of the Imperial assemblage at Delhi. This may, perhaps, cause some little concern to the bigger potentates, but some such restriction is absolutely necessary on sanitary grounds.

A TIME of scarcity is anticipated over a considerable area of the North-West Provinces, owing to deficient rainfall. Mr. Fred. C. Chapman writes to the *Pioneer* on October 13:—Since the beginning of August the compiler of the crop and weather report, appearing weekly in your paper, has given too hopeful a colour to the season. This culminated in that of the last week in September, when he says, "The prospects in Oudh and the N. W. P. are fairly prosperous." The report of the week ending October 5th, published in your issue of yesterday, says "more rain would do much good; ploughing for the spring harvest has begun." Could anything be more delusive than this?—the facts being that from the Kurrumnassa river to Meerut there has been since the middle of August scarcely any rain. Allahabad, more favoured than districts to the west and east, has had only 20 inches of rain against an average of 41, and now, when the 18th should see the commencement of *rubbee* sowings, there is no moisture to sow upon. All here believe the rains to be over, and that a fearful time of famine and want are approaching. In 1877 there were 3 and 4 inches of rain on the 30th and 31st of August. This year we had hardly any. The result is that to the west of the N. E. border of the Pertabghur District, were the destructive drought commences, the rice and *jowari* have all dried up, and a small return only will be received from the *bajra*. In proof that all here share my gloomy forebodings, I may say in the last six weeks wheat has gradually fallen from 22 seers to 14 (the price ruling at the worst time of the 1877 famine), barley from 36 seers to 22, hemp from 21 to 14, goor 14 to 7; and the common mote, the leather bucket used by the assamies for irrigating their fields, has risen in price from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3. So much for the facts, and yet the report for the last week in September says, "our position is fairly prosperous;" and in your yesterday's issue we are told "more rain would do much good"—a remark calculated to afford much satisfaction, and showing the compiler's fitness for the position he holds. All I can say is, such statements are worse than useless, and calculated to do much harm, as conveying an entirely erroneous view of the state of the country.

BY the new arrangement about the mail trains, to come into effect on the 1st of November, which is designed partly in consequence of certain proposals that have been under consideration for an earlier despatch of the English mails from Bombay, and partly to suit the opening of the railway to Rawal Pindi, the changes to be made are as follows:—The departure of the mail train from Calcutta will be an hour earlier than at present, that is, at 7-30 P. M., and the mail train in the morning will arrive at Calcutta a quarter of an hour later than at present, or 5-40 A. M. The times at Allahabad will be so changed that the various mail trains will start as follows:—For Calcutta, 47 minutes later, or at 8-22 A. M.; for Bombay, 1 hour and 21 minutes earlier, or at 6-34 P. M.; for Delhi, 1 hour and 15 minutes earlier, or at 7-5 P. M. The arrival at Lahore will be three hours earlier than at present, or at 4-40 A. M.; the departure three hours later or at 9-40 P. M. The arrival at Bombay is to be two hours earlier than hitherto, or at 8-15 A. M. The departure from Bombay is unaltered.

A CRICKET-MATCH between the County of Nottingham and the Australians concluded on September 25th amid the greatest excitement. Notts in the second innings had 131 runs to make in order to win. The first two wickets fell for nine runs. The score stood at 129 when Shaw, the last batsman, went in, the excitement being at fever height. Shaw played the first ball he received through the slips for a couple, and thus won the match for Notts. A match between the Australian circketers and the Players of England was concluded at the Crystal Palace on the 29th September, the Australians winning by two wickets.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—A wonderful scheme for the extension of French commerce and colonies was brought before the Paris Academy of Sciences at a recent meeting under the auspices of no less a personage than M. de Lesseps. Its ingenuity is amusing; as to its practicability the reader can judge. A Lieutenant Mizon has been entrusted by the French African Association with the establishment of a station on the Upper Ogowe River, a near neighbour of the Congo, which Frenchmen have had the credit of exploring. The Niger and the Congo are of even greater commercial importance than the Nile, the basin of the former being peopled by something like 30,000,000 inhabitants and that of the latter by 40,000,000. As the delta of the former is virtually in the hands of the English, and the mouth of the Congo, though dotted with stations of various nationalities, may be claimed by the Portuguese, the French have no direct hold upon these rivers. Lieutenant Mizon's ingenious scheme purposes to tap the commerce of these rivers far above the regions over which English or Portuguese can claim jurisdiction. France, he thinks, is in a peculiarly favourable position to carry out such a scheme. The Senegal and the Ogowe are in the hands of the French, they maintain, and are separated from the Niger and the Congo respectively by narrow plateaus. Why not establish railways or caravan routes between the great arteries and the smaller streams which discharge in territory claimed by the French? Why not? say we. Let the French try it. We should not envy them any success they might meet with. The station which is to be established on the Upper Ogowe will be organized on a military footing, like the Senegal establishment, and might, if judiciously managed, do great service to African exploration and the development of commerce. But when it is proposed, as is proposed by a French scientific paper, to establish penal colonies in the regions claimed by France, in the hope that these colonies will develop into French Australias, we are more and more confirmed in the belief that the French are ignorant of the elements of the art of colonization.

THE presence of the dynamite on the English railway mentioned in the home papers received a week ago was attributed in some quarters to a Nihilist plot; and we are now informed by the papers to hand on Monday that a great consternation has been caused in Glasgow by a reported plot to blow up the yacht Livadia, now approaching completion for the Czar of Russia. Inquiries made at Scotland-yard, and in Glasgow, showed that information was received from the authorities at St. Petersburg, and afterwards from police officials at Geneva, according to which the Russian Nihilists had dispatched members of their order to Glasgow for the purpose of blowing up the Livadia. Three individuals were reported to have left London for Glasgow, taking with them two nitro-glycerine clocks, constructed to keep in motion for a certain time, when the charge would explode. These, it was alleged, the conspirators intended to conceal on board the yacht, probably amongst the coals. On receipt of this alarming information, stringent precautions were at once taken to frustrate the diabolical scheme. Six detectives were stationed in Fairfield-yard, where the vessel was being charged with coals, preparatory to her departure on a trial trip. The coals were removed, presumably for the purpose of discovering whether any infernal machines had been secreted amongst them, and divers were employed to examine the vessel's bottom. Mr. Pearce, the builder, also took precautions to prevent suspicious persons entering the yard. Two or three hundred Russian sailors were lodged in Govan to take over the yacht on the Sunday after the last mail left.

AN exciting match at billiards, for a stake of £400, was played on September 27th, at St. James's Hall between John Roberts (the champion) and William Mitchell (the "new man,") the former making a concession of 400 points in a game of 2,000, up, upon an ordinary table. The game began at a quarter-past six, when Mitchell at once ran up 89. This was for some time the largest break, but when the game was called 204 to 612, Roberts had two useful breaks of 46 and 59, immediately followed by another of 207, bringing him to 516 against 621. When the game was Mitchell 656, and Roberts 573, the latter, in a break of 140 (43 spots), went to 713, and for the first time led. At Roberts 833, Mitchell 697, the Sheffielder made a fine break of 319 (100 spots), which took him to 1,016 to 846, and at his next innings he put on 124, making the figures 1,129 to 846. The champion then pulled himself together, and in two breaks of 99 and 236 (76 spots) was leading at the usual adjournment by 42 points, the game then standing—Roberts 1,181, Mitchell 1,139. After the interval, Mitchell went on with a break of 151, in which there were 47 spots, thus once more taking the lead with 1,290 against 1,181. Roberts responded with 70. Two or three minor breaks followed, and then Roberts—in a fine break of 103—got again in front, and followed this up immediately after with 130 (33 spots) and 64, causing the game to be called—Roberts 1,559, Mitchell, 1,328. After 6 by Mitchell, Roberts made 87, which was answered by 125 (37 spots) from Mitchell—the game being Roberts 1,646, Mitchell 1,459. This was the last chance the Northerner had of retrieving his fortunes, as Roberts, playing with wonderful vigour and accuracy, concluded the game with an unfinished break of 355, thus winning by 541 points. In this break there were 115 spots, some of them of the utmost difficulty; but the champion, who was never seen to greater advantage, was fully equal to the occasion. Mitchell played well in the early part of the game, but towards the close he seemed out of sorts, added to which he had some rather hard luck. The game, including an interval of thirty-five minutes, occupied four hours and ten minutes.

OF Mitchell, Roberts' opponent in the match alluded to above, *Bell's Life*, of the 25th September, says:—"He has eclipsed all previous performances on an English billiard table. On Thursday night last gave a well-known amateur and supporter 1,500 start in a match of 2,000 up in Bond-street, Brighton, before a fair sprinkling of spectators. Mr. R. Topping, his opponent, began with an attempt at a cannon, but failed, Mitchell following with a break of 50, and subsequently 108, composed of 36 spot hazards. By this time Mr. Topping had strung together 10, and at his subsequent stroke Mitchell holed the red, and went for his favourite position behind the spot. Amidst breathless excitement he continued to hold the cue, until he had pocketed the red ball 612 times, the break which left him within three of home, realising 1,839, the largest number ever made in England. Reaching 1,000, Mitchell felt a little nervous and dwelt for quite a minute, until the burst of cheering with which he was hailed had passed. But he afterwards darted the red home, time after time, like lightning, and often had no occasion to leave his ball, the strong backtwist keeping him in position eight or nine shots consecutively. Three or four times he got too near the cushion, but went round the table and obtained his place again with marvellous precision. The game occupied 1 hour 35 min. Mr. Topping only handled his cue three times."

INDIGNATION meetings were being organised in England to protest against the Eastern policy of the Government. One meeting was to be held at the Riding School at Knightsbridge, which was lent for the occasion by the Duke of Wellington, at eight o'clock on Monday, the 4th instant. Another meeting was announced for the following afternoon at the Cannon-street Hotel. It was also proposed to hold, under the auspices of the Patriotic Association, a public meeting, at an early date, to protest against the armed coercion of Turkey, but this, the *Globe* says, is quite distinct from the meetings at Knightsbridge and the Cannon-street Hotel.

THE (London) *Statesman* writes on the subject of Indian gold mining:—

Mr. Brough Smyth, who has returned from India within the last month, is understood to have brought with him reports concerning the gold fields of Southern India of a somewhat sensational character. Remembering how important it is to the people of India that we should lighten the burden of our Home charges upon their industry, and that the State is the great owner of the soil, we might have hoped that the Government would long ere this have ascertained for itself beyond cavil what the true value of this ancient gold fields has become, under modern processes, for extracting the metal from the soils in which it is imbedded. Mr. Smyth's "prospecting" has been confined, we believe, to the Wynaad district, an elevated plateau of land lying midway between the Neilgherry hills and the Malabar Coast. The gold fields of Mysore are declared greately to exceed those of the Wynaad in richness of yield, and it is in the Colar district of Mysore, we believe, that the Madras Gold Mining Company (Arbuthnot and Co.) and the Mysore Gold Company have opened their "workings." The Mining rights in the whole of this Colar district have been leased, with doubtful propriety, we should think, to a body of private *concessionaires*, under whose "grants" these companies are "working." A recent prospectus of the Colar Gold Mining Company tells us that "from accounts and reports submitted to the *concessionaires* 17 tons of stone raised (on the Ooregum block) from a depth of about 18 feet, and treated (with machinery not of the best), yielded 40½ ounces of gold, and again from a different though adjacent lode 9 tons gave 27½ ounces." If these reports are reliable, and gold is really to be obtained from the quartz in these quantities by the modern processes of crushing, the value of these fields must be enormous. It is a proof, we think, of the apathy with which we administer India that the Government shows no adequate sign of being conscious of what these reports mean. If these reports are reliable, instead of conceding "mining rights" at nominal rates to private parties, the State itself should work the mines in the intererest of the people, and realize its Home charges, or a part of them, if possible, in this way. The attention of the Government cannot be too soon directed to this subject. Under the ascendency of Sir Bartle Frere, the Government of Lord Canning, twenty years ago, alienated in perpetuity to a body of mere land-jobbers, the finest tea lands in Assam at nominal prices, with a pledge never to impose a land-tax upon them! The same folly will be repeated with these gold fields, apparently, from sheer want of insight into what their discovery means. The facts should be ascertained beyond dispute, and private concessions stopped instantly, if the workings are found to be as valuable as they are now declared to be as the State should work them.

SAYS the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—The unblushing effrontery with which an English journalist can air his ignorance of India and Indian affairs is exemplified in a paragraph in the last *Overland Mail*, in which we are asked to believe that a bridge which has been constructed upon the Volga near Syrzane, and will form part of the new Orenburg railroad, is the "longest in the world," its length being 4,176 feet, or nearly three times as long as the bridge over the Menai Straits. The writer of this paragraph, whoever he may be, had of course never heard of a little bridge called "the Chenab," in an obscure province of India called the Punjab, which was opened by a person equally unknown called the Prince of Wales, on January 22nd, 1877. This little structure was, before it was divested of four of its spans, 9,300 feet in length. Statements as to which is the longest bridge in the world, what is the shortest time that a mile has been run in, who had the chief hand in the late financial bungling, or which political officer in the late war distributed his rupees most recklessly, and the like, should only be made with the greatest caution. There are so many "longest bridges" and greatest bunglers in the world.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. MANILLA.

THE following is the list of passengers for the Italian Mail Steamer Manilla, Captain G. Dodero, arrived in Bombay on the 18th instant, at 6 P. M.—

From Genoa.—Mrs. Massy, Miss C. H. Massy, one Governess, one ayah and servant, one infant, Mr. Walz, Mrs. Walzand infant; Mr. Woylandt; Mr. W. Dilger; Mr. Lorbeer; Mr. Reifel; Mr. H. Bachmann; Mr. L. Bach; Mr. Linseth; Mrs. Lorbeer and two infants; Mrs. Arollo Righimo and Three Companions; Miss F. Engelman; Mr. C. Schott; Mrs W. Preismerk; Miss Ritter; Miss Klaiber; Mr. Daindhuber, Mrs. Daindhuber; Mr. Zielfelder; Mr. Brownsfeld; Mrs. W. Gieger; and Mr. Chatagnon.

From Naples.—Com: Signor G. Gallion, Mr. A. d'Agostine.

From Suez.—3 deck passengers.

From Aden.—30 deck passengers.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 19.

CANNANORE, 5-5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. S. W. 4 to 5; thermometer, 83; barometer, 29·888.

MANGALORE, 4-26 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind C. C.; thermometer, 78·75 81·75; barometer, 30·004 29·88; fall of rain, 17 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-50 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.; thermometer, 86; barometer, 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. light; thermometer, 84.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th October 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. am. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·801
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·837
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of Wind*	N, ESE, SSW, WSW, W WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	133

*From midnight to midnight.

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[redacted]

[FROM OU[redacted]

CLOSE O[redacted]

ON Saturday the [redacted] brought to a close by [redacted] Pleader, who summed up [redacted] the speech of Mr. Branson, [redacted] defence.

Mr. Nurbheram, the Government [redacted] ming up for the prosecution, said the [redacted] peculiar one, and the scene of it w[redacted] The result of the case had so f[redacted] accused had, to a certain extent, [redacted] laid before the Court by th[redacted] admitted the cause of his [redacted] namely, that she had [redacted] the palace in order [redacted] the service of the du[redacted] find that any adulter[redacted] sion, but they had evide[redacted] character of the lady, alt[redacted]n no intention on her part to[redacted] had the evidence of Jeevi, which [redacted]nd was that of a woman who had no [redacted]tever to say anything against the accused; [redacted]e contrary, she was quite dependent on him. S[redacted] clearly said that the accused struck the deceased several times.

The Judge: I take it that it was not the theory of the prosecution that this was an unprovoked assault. The defence did not deny the intrigue between Sadat and the deceased.

The Government Pleader said he contended there was no provocation sufficient to justify the act of the accused. The witness Larcoa and others stated that the accused said, "You prostitute, you have dishonoured me and my father's name;" and then struck her three blows. When the deceased saw what a rage the accused was in, and heard his exclamation, it was not at all strange that she should have threatened to take opium, and die. She did not say it in earnest, but to evade torture. The witnesses who spoke to the ill-treatment at this time were not far off, about twenty-four feet, when it occurred, and there was a lighted lamp at the door. It was also clearly proved that the deceased was then dragged up to the first storey, and the accused allowed his maid-servant to push her. In his statement he said that deceased first admitted that she went downstairs to Sadat, and then he gave her several blows with a cane. But was it likely that she would admit acts of adultery before a princely husband without being put to torture? The beating, no doubt, took place before the confession, instead of succeeding it. It was proved by uncontroverted evidence that deceased received great ill-treatment at the hands of the accused. As to the two cuts with the sword, and the tying of the deceased to the ceiling, in which position she was beaten by the accused, there was ample evidence. Nathli said twelve blows were given, and other witnesses said five or six. Accused was not satisfied with the blows he was able to give with one stick; but they had it in evidence, and it was satisfactorily proved, that one stick was broken, and that another was sent for. If the stick was a cane, as accused said, it would not have been broken; but, as deposed by Chumpa, it was a bamboo and a solid stick. Now, a stick of that kind being broken, what kind of violence and force must have been used by the young chief, whose age appearedto be 19 or 20? Then there was continual beating during two hours. At intervals accused used a rope and a piece of fuel. The striking with the fuel had been deposed to by Chumpa, whose evidence on this point was not, however, corroborated for the reason that the wood was brought from the back pursal, so that the persons in the front pursal could not see. Not being satisfied with tying her hands alone, accused had the deceased tied by the legs; and they had the evidence of several witnesses that she was tied to the ceiling head down. No one was able to prevent the accused from continuing this, except the other wife; and notwithstanding her snatching the sword from him, he continued to beat her with a rope and stick. Chumpa, Jeevi, Nathli, and Nussea proved that the deceased suffered this treatment that night, and their evidence was also corroborated by that of Poone, who heard her cries, although she could not see what was going on, on account of her being tied up by Chundra Sing's orders. The cries were also heard by the cook-man and by Sadat. In further corroboration of this direct evidence, they had the fact that all these witnesses were dependants of the accused or his near relations. Other witnesses stated that two days and-a-half afterwards marks of the beating were visible on the body of the deceased, and they stated also that after the beating she could not leave her bed even for necessary purposes. There was also the fact that on the Monday her bed was removed from the middle room to the end room. The deceased was quite unable to move even for such a short distance, and had to be taken into the next room on a cloth carried by three or four servants, and her head had to be lowered to the bed by these servants. Then Chumpa, Nathli, and Nussea stated that on the Sunday at eleven o'clock she was struck with sticks by the accused. It must be remembered that they had very ignorant witnesses to deal with, people who did not know their own age; so it was not to be wondered at that their memory in regard to the details of occurrences which took place three months ago was somewhat defective. But on the principal point, the beating, they said that not only that night, but on a subsequent occasion, the ill-treatment was continued. Seeing the manner in which the accused beat his wife, it must be assumed that the deceased died from the effects of the injuries she had received. A lady brought up as the deceased had been could not suffer such continual beating without her life being endangered. The blows she received were numerous, and individually, perhaps, not sufficient to cause death, whilst taken altogether they would cause a severe shock to the nervous system, and would bring about extreme exhaustion. By looking to *Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence*, it would be seen that there might be no physical indication of an injury which might be mortal, and no apparent cause to account for it. A medical witness in such a case was warned to give his evidence with caution, and not to rely on the absence of physical indications as a proof that there had been no mortal wound—a principle which, if once it became general, would leave a larger number of the deaths which undoubtedly occurred from violence wholly unexplained. Mr. Nurbheram then cited cases to show that it was right that the prosecution should assume that the deceased, who just previous to the beating was quite healthy, and who two days after it died, lost her life owing to the injuries she had received. It was clearly shown that the deceased had been ill-treated from eight to nearly eleven o'clock on the Saturday night; and under these circumstances the act of the accused would come under the charge of murder or culpable homicide. The section said that whoever caused death by doing an act likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that such acts were likely to cause death, was guilty. He did not think Chundra Sing lost his self-control at the time, and the evidence did not go to prove that he had done so. Here was a lady tied up for two hours, and beaten. Could it, then, be said that the person who did this was not aware that his acts might be likely to cause death? Then the complaint which had been made to the Government should not be forgotten. It was begun by Nar Sing, the brother of the deceased, who declared he was not at enmity with the accused. This witness, it was important to observe, had not been cross-examined as to whether he had any cause to bring a false complaint against Chundra Sing. The accused said he only knew of the deceased's illness on Tuesday, and yet they had evidence to show that Hurabai had been called in to visit her on the Monday. It was impossible to believe what the accused said about his being informed of the deceased's illness while he was at school on the Tuesday morning. A slave, named Kolio, was sent to Hurabai, and the prosecution would have produced him, but the absence of police protection had caused him to be missing, and they could not find him. The superintendent of Lunawara had been put into the box, not that the prosecution expected him to give any valuable evidence, but that he might be made the means of showing the worthlessness of the talk about police tuition. Strange to say, however, he was not cross-examined. But to turn from this subject. He held that the accused must have known that the cause of death was his ill-treatment. If this was not so, what induced him to fabricate a false statement about snake-bite? At that time he had the advice of a private secretary of his father, who was an independent chief. This man's name was Mool Shunker, and he had been placed in the witness-box. Would His Honour believe that the accused having at his command medical men, private secretaries, &c., was ignorant of the cause of her death? Why did they not have a jury about it? There was this fact also, which deserved consideration, and that was the fabrication of false evidence, which had been fully proved by the witnesses Kundoojee and Mahadrao. Why should they take the risk and trouble of fabricating such evidence unless they had been told to do so by the accused? Accused said they might have done it on account of enmity. But on the one hand, there were Mahadrao and Kundoojee, who had given their evidence about fabrication of the dispensary books, and how Chundra Sing took Kundoojee upstairs and told him what he should say about the snake-bite, and that he should say he saw the lady's foot, &c. This the defence said was done out of enmity. But another man, Pranawullub, who had served four generations in the family also said precisely the same thing—how that he went up and saw the foot and the snake-bite on the big toe under a chick, and that a light was brought, &c. This man, the defence stated, said what he did out of friendship. In the face of this could the accused's statement be relied on? It simply showed that the family doctor, as well as the dispensary doctor, had been compelled to fabricate this thing. And why? Because Chundra Sing knew perfectly well that the cause of his wife's death was his treatment of her. His father's memorial to the Government could not, unfortunately, be received in evidence, but he said something there which was not to the effect that the deceased died from poison of any kind. Now, it was said that opium and glass were found in the deceased's box, but so late as the 26th August even the accused's father did not know anything of it.

Mr. Branson: You have no right to make that statement.

The Judge: It was not alleged before this trial that death was due to opium.

The Government Pleader, continuing, said it was admitted by the defence that the first ill-treatment took place on Saturday, and that death took place on Tuesday morning. Jeevi, whose demeanour as a witness satisfied his Honour, said that the box was opened in her presence, and that there was no opium in it, and there was no smell of opium. There was no powdered glass either. The lady was not in the habit of taking opium, neither was her husband. After she was ill-treated on the Saturday night, she could not leave her bed; and if there had been any opium in the box, she could not have got it. She could not even go into the next room without being lifted there, and could not lie down without being helped by the servants round about her. Besides none of the symptoms of opium-poisoning were observable in her. They had it in evidence that there was no drowsiness, no unnatural colour of the face and eyes, and no perspiration or stupor. Yet, notwithstanding the uncontradicted evidence of the prosecution, the defence offered the mother, grandmother, and sister of the accused to prove that she died from taking opium. It rested with the defence to prove that the case was one of justifiable homicide or culpable homicide. The Government Pleader then read some extracts from Mayne's Penal Code in support of his statement, and said that in case of provocation the violence used must not be cruel or unnecessary. Culpable homicide was not murder when it was committed in the heat of passion, or without a man having taken undue advantage. But in the present case the accused had cruelly treated the deceased repeatedly, and not satisfied with using a stick, he struck her with a sword, and tied her to the ceiling head downwards. Surely this treatment must be called unusual and cruel. The Government Pleader [redacted] proceeding to speak about the glass-powder, [redacted] the Judge reminded him that there was no [redacted]e about that

[redacted] Branson then addressed the Court. He [redacted] that everyone concerned must be con[redacted]ulated upon having so nearly approached the [redacted] this painful enquiry, most of all Chundra [redacted], at the same time that he had the right, [redacted] had already exercised, and which he (Mr. [redacted] intended to exercise for him, namely, [redacted] against the enquiry having been [redacted] very great reason to be satisfied [redacted] held because there could, [redacted] but one result, and that was to [redacted] the eyes of the Government and of [redacted] large from the idle rumours and the [redacted] which, he regretted to say, had been taken [redacted] events by one of the Bombay papers, and to [redacted] he should allude no further, because he was [redacted] he should be unable to keep in command the [redacted]guage in which to express the indignation he felt at one of the articles which appeared some days before the enquiry was opened. Now, Mr. Nurbheram had fully redeemed his promise to crystalise himself, and to make his speech as short as possible. Though this enquiry had lasted several days, and necessarily so from the number of incidents the witnesses spoke to, the facts to be dealt with lay in a small compass. But there were circumstances connected with the enquiry itself which involved, and he contended infringed, certain very important constitutional principles which he for one could not allow to pass without protest and without comment. One of these points sub-divided itself into two branches. On one of these branches it was unnecessary, and indeed useless, for him to enlarge; but on the other it was necessary for him to insist. He meant the question of jurisdiction. This raised an extremely important constitutional question as to the right, not of the Supreme Government, but of the Bombay Government, to interfere with the undoubted jurisdiction of an independent chief to deal with offences committed by his own subjects in his own territory. There was a case in which the son of the Raja of a native State was charged according to British law with an offence which it was not alleged he had committed in regard to a British subject. This amounted to an attempt to introduce into a foreign State the Indian Penal Code, which the Government Pleader had quoted. The inquiry was regulated according to the procedure which prevailed in British territory, except in so far as that procedure protected the accused. Practically, perhaps, it would not be of much use for him to enlarge on the question as to whether the Government could, under any circumstances whatever, justify such proceedings. They might do so if they could show that they had applied to that independent chief to take cognisance of the crime which they wished to have enquired into, and if they could show that he had refused to do it, or if they could show either that the crime which they were desirous of bringing to a proper trial was of a nature offending against humanity. It was possible that they might do this, but he conceived that according to the constitution—the unwritten laws of the constitution of India—so long as the independence of certain chiefs was recognised, and they were allowed to exercise certain jurisdiction over their subjects, the Government, except on the grounds he had mentioned, had no right to take away a subject of a native ruler, and try him according to British law, even if that subject happened to be his own son. It was possible the Government might be able to show that something had been represented to them which rendered it necessary for them to insist on an enquiry, and it might be that they were able to show that the Maharaja refused to conduct such an enquiry; but at present nothing had appeared to justify such a supposition. While the Raja of Oodeypore maintained his right to deal with all offences in his own territory, he had in this particular instance behaved in an exemplary manner. He had laid no difficulties in the way of the trial, even though that trial concerned his own son. He had supplied all the witnesses the prosecution wanted, but he had never abandoned his jurisdiction or his right to try, though he had consented, much to his credit, to an enquiry being held by a British officer. He never did consent to his son being treated as a prisoner, or as an ordinary accused person, to be dealt with by the British law, and not by that which prevailed in his own territory, and without reference to the customs of the country, and to his race and descent. A formal objection having been raised as to the jurisdiction of the Court at the commencement of the proceedings by his (Mr. Branson's) colleagues in his absence, it was unnecessary for him at an earlier stage to renew that protest; but he now formally stated that his presence there throughout that trial must not and could not be taken as an admission on the part of the Maharajah that he had parted with his jurisdiction in that matter, or that he intended to do so. He freely consented to the enquiry being held, and supplied the prosecution with evidence against his own son. Nothing but the establishment by the Government of this—that there has been some foul crime committed in Oodeypore; a crime offending against humanity, and not against the Penal Code, which the Chief of Oodeypore, who is responsible for the administration of justice in his territory, had refused to enquire into, or had attempted to conceal—could justify an interference by Government in the family affairs of an independent chief. Personally, Chundra Sing was to be congratulated that such interference had taken place. It would put an end to the wild rumours that had been set afloat to his disparagement. Whether the Government could or could not justify their action in this particular matter, he said they never intended to do that which the Court has done, namely, arraigned the accused on charges based upon the English law and the Indian Penal Code. That was a point with which he would deal presently. But he did say this—that the attitude the Maharaja of Oodeypore had always maintained towards the British Government from the dark days of 1857 to the time when he hesitated not to send his son to be present at this enquiry, and the fact that he had provided the prosecution with witnesses whose evidence, said the prosecution, tended to convict that son of a foul and heinous crime, should have protected him from the insinuations of disloyalty which had been freely spread.

The Judge: We have heard of nothing of that kind in this case.

Mr. Branson said it should have prevented the ridiculous scare which had been made so much of in the papers. We lived in the days of scares. Godra would have been lonely and desolate without its scare. But now Godra had had its scare, and went to bed at night, and rose in the morning with the calm conscience of one who feels he has done his duty. Even the dogs went about with an extra curl in their tails until a stick was presented to them. Under the cover of a pretence for a necessity for troops there had in this case been done by Government that which under other circumstances could not fail to prejudice an accused person. Every single witness for the prosecution was in police custody under, as Colonel LaTouche said, the sanction of Government. This procedure would be taken by the native police to mean that intimidation must be used—that the Government wanted those witnesses to swear up to the mark, and to make good a certain story. These people were to be under police "protection," and to that must be added the sending up of an armed force on an absurd scare.

The Judge: I do not wish to interrupt you, Mr. Branson, but I may remind you that this Court has nothing whatever to do with the sending up of troops.

Mr. Branson said it could not fail to be known to every witness under police protection. Knowing that, was it not extremely probable that the effect he had mentioned had been produced? It was said that these witnesses were all in the service of the Maharaja of Oodeypore. But what inference would they be likely to draw from this exhibition of armed force and this police protection? The march of the troops to Godra must necessarily have an intimidating effect upon the witnesses, who would draw the inference that the Raja of Oodeypore was to be deposed, and that it would be their best policy to give evidence favourable to the prosecution. Passing from the question as to how far Government had any right to interfere in this matter, he came to a point on which, he submitted, the Court had gone beyond its power, and had transgressed its powers. His Honour was sitting there to hold an enquiry, and his powers were contained in two resolutions: one which originally appointed Mr. Grant to enquire into the charges against Chundra Sing, of murder and murderous assault; and the other, which did not do more than substitute his Honour for Mr. Grant.

The Judge: That first resolution you refer to is not on record.

Mr. Branson said it was a matter of public record, and his Honour could call for it from Mr. Grant.

The Judge: The last resolution you mentioned is the only one the Government has sent to me.

Mr. Branson said that Mr. Grant was directed to hold an enquiry into the charges of murder and murderous assault, and there the Government intended to maintain what he had been contending for—that they had only the right to interfere with the jurisdiction of the chief, or hold an enquiry with reference to a matter opposed to humanity. They never intended to arrogate to themselves the power of trying the Prince on a charge of causing hurt. It was perfectly inconceivable that the Court should presume to bring forward a scion of the house of Oodeypore on a charge of causing hurt or grievous hurt, and to frame the charge in the terms of the Indian Penal Code. In the Government resolution of the 18th August there was a paragraph, to the effect that the Maharaja's suggestion, contained in the Dewan's letter, should be courteously accepted, and that the Political Agent should be directed to try Chundra Sing on the charges of murder or murderous assault, and that that officer should be directed to conduct the trial with every possible consideration for the Maharaja. That was the resolution by which that enquiry came to be held, and the resolution under which his Honour was acting was one simply acceding to the petition of the accused, and transferring the trial from Mr. Grant to a judicial officer. It was clear that what the Court had to consider was, not whether an offence of hurt or grievous hurt had been committed, but whether the Government had succeeded in establishing by their evidence that the accused had committed murder, as it was called in the ordinary sense of the term, or what they called "murderous assault." He must confess he was unable to fully appreciate the distinction between the two. If the assault was murderous, and if death followed, it would seem to be idle to consider whether the offence was murder or murderous assault. Murder was the only point on which the Court had to report, and not whether it was proved that Chundra Sing had assaulted his wife under circumstances not amount'ng to murder or murderous assault. It might be that the Government never meant to introduce into an offence committed in a foreign State their ideas of what was provocation or not. They never could have intended to judge a scion of the Royal House of Oodeypore, a Rajpoot of ancient lineage going back into "the dark backward and abysm of time," that he should be dealt with on the same principle as an ordinary person. The fact of the disgrace of finding his ancient lineage and name dragged in the dust before the public by his wife degrading herself through the embraces of a menial servant—that that should be no provocation to a prince brought up from childhood to arms, and considering, as he hoped every human being considered, the chastity of the females of his house that which he would protect while life existed! Government could neve have intended to introduce its cold-blooded Penal Code in dealing with such a case. He said to those who proposed to sit in judgment on Chundra Sing, "Put yourselves in his place." The Government Pleader stood there and said there was no provocation. He asked the Government Pleader what he would have done if he found a wife had gone out by a window at an unusual hour to hold "pleasant conversation" with a menial servant? What would he do if his wife told him that she had gone down to her paramour? If Chundra Sing had had the faintest intention of committing murder—if there was a shadow of truth in the statement that he had a sword in his hand, it was a wonder that, situated as he was, he did not cut her down on the spot, and then go down to Sadat. If he had done so, it might be the duty, perhaps, of a judge and the Government to say it was wrong; but he (Mr. Branson) believed many would say in their hearts he did right. What, he woud ask—what would the barons of old in our own country have done? He could not conceive how any man could stand there and say that there had been no provocation. Government had shown by their evidence that the accused exercised the most remarkable self-control. If there was any truth in the statements about the sword, it was marvellous that a man accustomed to the use of arms from childhood should have restrained from using it not only upon his guilty wife, but on her paramour. What the Government evidence showed was that he ordered the father and son out of his house. What he said in that straightforward manly statement he made yesterday was that when his wife told him what she had done he did that which he (Mr. Branson) was surprised he did not exceed, and struck her with a stick that was in his hand. He then ordered Sadat and his father out of his house. Even that man, who lied to be consistent, Aladat, appears to say that this was exactly what the accused did. But he would ask his Honour, before he attempted to read through the evidence, and to weigh it, especially to weigh this fact, that every single witness for the time that he had been in Godra had been in police custody. It could not be said that those witnesses had been tampered with by the defence. Colonel LaTouche calls it police "protection," but he (Mr. Branson) called it custody. This action had been ratified by Government. India had unfortunately not much of a constitution, but it had some; and it behoved every man to see that Government did not under any circumstances attempt to undermine that constitution. One principle which the legislature had laid down for years and years past is that which every man who lived in India would say they were perfectly right in doing. Although the native police was a necessary, it was also an exceedingly dangerous evil, and the principle to which he alluded was this—that no witness was to be kept under guard and custody, or retained by the police, for a longer time than was necessary to complete his recognisances. It was also directed that no police officer should accompany a witness to Court, and so much did the legislature dread the native police that no confession made to a police officer was at all admissable, except made before a magistrate. That was the law in British territory, and the Government would no more have dared to do in Bombay what they had not scrupled to do here—to place witnesses under what was called "protection," but was practically custody, than they would to commit an innocent person to prison. Here they invoked justice against an accused, and took into custody the witnesses who were to give evidence under pretence that they should not be tampered with. It would be ten thousand times better for the administration of justice that the witnesses should be tampered with and got at by the defence, and that the case for the prosecution should break down, than that there should be a possibility of the power being placed in the hands of the native police, under the apparent sanction of the Government, to fabricate a case against an accused. He did not say this had been done from the commencement to the end, but he maintained the principle, and it was his duty as an advocate and a man to draw the attention of the public at large to the action of the Government. It was not the first time Government had interfered with the liberty of the subject in respect of witnesses in order to prejudice an accused person. To do this was to distinctly hold out to the native police an inducement to make witnesses speak up to the mark and come up to what the Government wanted, whilst it could have but one effect on the witnesses, that of deterring them from coming forward to give evidence. He did not say that in this particular instance it had had that effect, but there was a tendency towards such a thing; and he raised his humble voice in protest against the course pursued. It behoved every man to see that the Government did not infringe on the rights and liberty of the subject. What effect had such a course had in the present case? He thought he could show that wherever the witnesses had attempted to speak in regard to the circumstances of aggravation there were signs of tuition. When they came into the Court statements which, if true, they could not have forgotten they did not speak about; but when his Honour put these statements to them they said, "Ah, yes." That one thing characterised the evidence throughout, and enabled him to say that upon the circumstances of aggravation something had been said to them. It struck him as being a remarkable thing that the first three or four days of the trial it came out in cross-examination that these witnesses admitted having been examined by Syed Ismail before being taken before Colonel LaTouche. There were examinations and examinations, and after the question had been put to three or four, the witnesses ceased to make similar admissions. Why, the woman whose honour was attempted dared not complain against the man under whose "protection" she was! Who could tell what oppressive measures had been used on the witnesses? There was also the incident of Chumpa. He could hardly believe his friend, Mr. Goculdass, was mistaken in his idea; and he was very distinct on the point that he saw what was going on between a man who was under Syed Ismail and the witness Chumpa. Even Colonel LaTouche's Jove-like port and jovial face appeared to be sufficient to inspire a witness with a power of fiction which any one might be proud of. Aladat came into the box, and pleasantly perjured himself with as calm a port as any one would wish to see. Now, as to some other features of the case. The Government Pleader had attempted to show that there was no provocation for the assaults which, he said, had been committed; but the evidence given before Colonel LaTouche showed there was the greatest provocation, and it went to connect Sadat with the deceased. For three months many of the witnesses had been under the protection of the police, who had been able to get out of them everything it was possible to elicit. And what was the outcome when they considered the onus of proof lying on the Government? The Government themselves had by their witnesses shown the gravest provocation a man could have, and they had shown that so far from exceeding what many systems of law would allow as his marital power, there was no reason to doubt his statement, and which unfortunately he was unable to support by the evidence of those nearly related to him, but entitled to as much credit as that of servants on whose recollection depended the question whether or not there was the aggravated assault which the prosecution alleged, or whether there was that which the accused himself admitted when his wife told him she had been downstairs to Sadat. It was for Government to show what the cause of death was. But what had they shown? No wounds, no blood. There was nothing in the appearance of the body which could in any way account for death. One witness spoke of two marks, like spots of blood, on the petticoat of the deceased, but there was nothing to show these stains were blood. There was no delirium. Nathli said she heard deceased ask to be removed from one room to another, and she said that at the same time she heard her calling for her father and mother. Because of this, Jeevi considered the deceased delirious; but it was clear she was not so. There was no complaint of pain; and was that consistent with the statement that a murderous assault had been committed upon her on the Saturday, followed up by another on the Sunday? Chumpa said that after the assault she asked for her bed to be brought, and sat up while it was being made, and the next morning she washed herself as usual. She also ate some food, and was sick, but ate again in the evening. There was nothing whatever to show that she had ripening in her the seeds of death sown by the hands of her husband on the Saturday. If there had been any wounds, something would have been done. If they had considered she was in a dangerous state, some application would have been used for the back and hand. There was also this fact—that not a soul expected her death the night before she died. How could the Government say that they had shown the beating caused death? They had shown nothing more than an ordinary assault. Then as to the intention of the accused. When they came to charge a man with murder, they ought to be prepared to establish the charge by very strong evidence, especially under the circumstances of the present case. What had the Government shown? That the accused was far from meditating the death of his wife. When overcome by shame his wife threatened suicide, it dawns upon him that she might do so, and it was extremely probable on the evidence that she did so. He said to her, "You have dishonoured my house, you have brought my name to the dust, and now you want to imperil my life by committing suicide, and throwing the blame upon me." Was this the action of a man who in the eyes of his own class and his own race would have been justified in slaying his wife? Was that the language of a man who intended to destroy his wife? They could not for a moment believe that he meant to do more than what he frankly said he did. He struck her with a stick, thereby offending, perhaps, against the law of Shastra, who said, "Strike not thy wife for whatever offence she commits, not even with a rod of roses." Was there a shadow of truth in the story of the sword in the room? With the provocation given him, it might well be expected he would have drawn and used it. He said the story about the sword was false from beginning to end. They could not take the evidence of any two witnesses, and say that one point with reference to that sword was established. The statement of Jeevi with reference to an assault having been committed outside Kala's house was, no doubt, untrue. His Honour knew how absolutely unreliable her evidence was on points of detail. The learned counsel then proceeded to point out discrepancies in Jeevi's statements as to the assault said to have been committed outside Kala's house, and also in the statements as to the room in the palace, in which another assault was committed. Nothing could be more *naive* than the statement of one witness, who said he told Mr. Grant something that was not true on account of his being confused, and that he repeated the untrue statement to Colonel LaTouche in order to be consistent. The statements of Aladat and Sadat had evidently been altered to suit each other, the object being to show that there was no conceivable reason for the accused committing an assault on his wife. Chundra Sing, in his statement, said that when he came downstairs he came without arms, and Aladat said also that he had neither arms nor stick. Chumpa said the accused went downstairs for his sword, but according to Nussea's statement he had the sword, and the accused never saw it. That was completely opposed to the other statement, that the accused used the sword, and that it was broken by the violence of the blows. If they began to try and weigh the evidence about the aggravated circumstances of the assault, they would find themselves in a hopeless mass of falsehood, from which he (the counsel) had endeavoured in vain to extricate himself: for no single witness agreed with another, or even with himself. The general result was that a stick was used, and that it was a thin one. As to the tying with the rope, Chumpa said she did it, but Nussea also contended for the sole honour. Nathli, too, said she did it. As to the suspension from the ceiling, all the witnesses could say was that deceased lay on her back with her legs in the air. If she lay on her back, how could she be beaten on the back? Nothing would be more dangerous than for the Court to rely on details spoken to by such witnesses as these. Jeevi said she never saw a stick used at all, but a rope; others say they saw no rope, and no sword. The more the question of the sword was proved, the more conclusively it turned out to be a falsehood. Out of the mouths of the Government witnesses themselves it had been conclusively established that the charge of murder or murderous assault could not for one moment stand. The complaint with reference to the witness Chumpa having been tampered with accounted for the introduction of the sword into the case. No reliance either could be placed upon her unsupported testimony with regard to the beating with firewood, and the prosecution made so little of it that they did not ask what was the size of the piece of wood; it might have been a mere splinter. Then there was the order that Aladat was to take up his bed and go, and take his son with him. From this, and from his action in sending the deceased to the palace by a back way, it was clear he did not want to expose her. His action in this respect showed a remarkable amount of consideration for the woman who had so degraded herself and him. As to the statements that there were assaults on more days than one, he had not the inestimable pleasure of hearing the opening address of the Government Pleader, but he understood that it was suggested that for three days successively coldblooded torture and assaults were committed. But where was the evidence on the point? They had two persons who contradicted themselves and each other in a hopeless manner; and the fact that they, when they first came into Court, omitted to state anything about the second assault, until questioned and reminded of what they had said before, must lead any judge of experience to believe that that story was not their own, but something suggested to them. If these witnesses were telling the truth, they could not have forgotten whether it was in the morning or evening. The learned counsel then compared the evidence of several of the witnesses as to the time at which the assaults were said to have been committed. It was suggested by the prosecution that the accused endeavoured to conceal the state of his wife from Hurabai and Tejbai, but they had themselves proved he was the man who sent for the ladies. And here was a remarkable incident. If the deceased was lying on what was to be her death-bed, stricken to death by her husband, there is summoned to see her, because so stricken, her own mother-in-law. What would you expect to be the first thing said to her by these persons, called in to sympathise with her, and to give information to her friends and parents of the dangerous strait in which she was lying? Would it have been, "What is this you have done?" or, "Good God, what has happened to you?" It was not suggested to the minds of Hurabai and Tejbai that there was anything the matter with her. It was inconceivable that two women who, according to the theory of the prosecution, were ignorant of her state, should go there to see her, examine her wounds, and be horrified by the sight, and should say, not anything sympathetic, but something reproachful. The prosecution did not always, apparently, see the force of the circumstances they brought out. These ladies remained with the deceased all day, and one could quite understand that they would discuss the disgrace brought upon their house. It was said the message was sent to the mother, and that no reason was shown for a false complaint being made. But if Mr. Nurberham said that he must rely on the form of the complaint, by his own evidence he showed that the complaint was absolutely false and the invention of a malicious person. His own evidence showed there were no gaping wounds on the body. If the message sent was to say to the mother, "Your daughter has been detected in a disgraceful intrigue with a menial of the house," was that the sort of story that would be pleasant to the ear of the mother? Would not the mother naturally stand up for the daughter, and readily accept any wild rumour she might hear as to the cause of her daughter's death? If there was no cause for a false complaint, the fact remained that the complaint showed its own falsehood. He thought he had shown that the marks on the body of the deceased, as described by the witnesses, were quite insufficient to indicate that death had resulted from beating, or that they could in any way be connected with her death. Even if his Honour was prepared to press the evidence of the prosecution to the utmost against the accused, the whole case fell to the ground. He congratulated the accused on the fact that the enquiry had been held, because it would have the effect of correcting the wild opinions of the writer who spoke of untold horrors as having been the cause of the death of this unfortunate lady. The only mark about which anything at all seemed to come from the evidence of the prosecution was the mark on the hand. Why they should have gone and stuck a bandage on it he could not conceive. The mark was nothing but a graze, and did not bleed. Why Chumpa should have troubled herself to put a bandage on that hand on the last day, it was difficult to understand. There was plainly no concealment in the matter. Counsel then passed on to draw his Honour's attention to the fact that every one of these eye-witnesses had not been asked one single question by the Crown as to whether Chundra Sing ever enjoined silence; so that it might be taken that these witnesses were not asked by the accused, and the fact remained that they were sent by the Maharaja to give evidence against his son. It was not for him (counsel) to say what the cause of death was, but he thought he was justified in asserting that it was not known that assault was the cause. Of course, one could suggest plenty of causes; and it could be quite imagined that a woman not lost to all sense of shame, and degraded in the presence of her slaves, might have destroyed herself. Was it inconceivable that even shame itself should have brought her to her death? Who knew whether or not the deceased had suffered from a derangement of the heart, and who knew what effect the shame and grie[redacted] have had upon her? One could quite conc[redacted] woman, reared up from childhood and imbued [redacted] traditions of her race, which she had transg[redacted] that such an offence could only be [redacted] by death and self-immolation. What, unde[redacted] circumstances, was to render it impro[redacted] There was a great difference between lying down and being able to get up and lying down and being unable to get up. What evidence had the prosecution that she was unable to get up? They had not shown that she had ever tried to get up. The cross-examination of Chumpa showed that she was able to do so, and another witness said that she sat up in the middle of the room while her bed was being made, and that she did not get up because she would not. He could quite understand that this girl, so disgraced, would be unwilling to move from the prostrate posture she had assumed. This, no doubt, was the motive which led her to ask to be removed. The prosecution had to admit that it was at her own request that she was removed. She had from the first declared she would take her own life, and she had around her persons who could supply her with the means of doing so. Was it improbable that she should carry out the threat she gave utterance to—"Spread it not abroad. I will do my best to conceal your shame by destroy[redacted] ing myself?" There were thousands of possib[redacted] that she might have got opium from [redacted] vants. Would they tell if they had suppl[redacted] with poison? He did not say that the dece[redacted] die of poison, for he knew no more on the po[redacted] the Court; but it was possible that Jeevi, w[redacted] with a woman who was an opium-eater, a[redacted] was the woman who said she heard about snake-bite on the day of the death, had supplied opium. As for the deceased being carried from one room to another and lying down, it was at her own request she was removed. Chundra Sing said in his statement that when the box of the deceased was searched opium and ground-glass were found in it. His Honour might believe that or not, but his statement about the powdered glass was borne out to some extent by the witness, Jeevi, who said there was a piece of jagged glass in the box. His Honour must know that powdered glass was looked on as a virulent poison, although it was not a poison at all. Then Jeevi said she was present and saw the glass taken out, but when she was asked if she saw any opium, she said, "I was sitting at a distance." If Jeevi had had anything to do with supplying the deceased with opium, she would have been the last to say anything about it. She lived with an opium-eater, and he asked his Honour to draw an inference from that fact. What had the glass to do in the box? Jeevi admitted that she could not explain the reason why it was there. Why should his Honour disbelieve Chundra Sing's statement?

His Honour: It is a written statement put into Court. It is not spoken in Court, and cannot possibly have the same effect upon the mind of the Court as an oral statement, made under circumstances in which the demeanour of the accused may be noticed, and questions asked and answered.

Mr. Branson said he contended that suicide was not altogether an improbable theory because the deceased had the means of destroying herself. He did not say that Jeevi had supplied the deceased with poison, but she was the woman who first spread the story about the snake-bite. The accused had never said the doctors were called in. He had in a manner which he (counsel) hoped would acquire the confidence of the Court, though in a written statement, said the story was untrue from beginning to end, and that he had nothing whatever to do with the evidence as to the snake-bite, any more than he had to do with the books which were produced. As to those books, had the Court the slightest evidence before it, which would make it possible for a judge, acting on the ordinary principles guiding such cases, to find that Chundra Sing was a party to the fabrication of those books? Suppose they were fabricated at Oodeypore,—but he was unable to say that they were,—there was nothing but the statement of the estimable doctor, who said he did the work. His Honour could not have failed to remember the circumstance in his evidence which showed the result of police "protection." This gentleman was so anxious to benefit those who protected him that, although he had not before said one single word connecting the accused with the fabrication of the books, and although he told Colonel LaTouche that he did not go to see Chundra Sing until the evening after the day they were fabricated, and although the Government Pleader stated in Court that the prosecution were not in possession of evidence to connect the accused with the fabrication—this gentleman, who understood English well, heard what was being said, and helped the prosecution over the difficulty by saying that the accused was present when the matter was arranged. Did that fact convey no comment on police protection? Could there be any doubt as to whether that man was lying in Court to help the prosecution out of a difficulty? His statement was that he was tutored what to say the evening before the book was manufactured. Mark the gross improbability of the story. Here was a man who imperilled himself for nothing; no bribe was offered to him, and he got absolutely nothing for incurring the risk of perjury, which he did not probably find very difficult to judge from his demeanour in Court. As to the man's speaking about Chundra Sing and the snake-bite, the Government Pleader said it was about two or three days after the death of the deceased, and long before any enquiry was made, that the boy was told to say that the cause of death was snake-bite. But the story arose on the day of the death, and was not an afterthought with the view of diverting enquiry and suspicion. The accused said he was told snake-bite was the cause of death; and what more probable, if no one suspected she was going to die? One of the witnesses said that when accused heard of the death of his wife, he was in a sorrowful state; and accused himself stated that he believed what was told him about the snake-bite, and he was in such confusion that it never struck him to investigate the matter. It was suggested on Friday, but not argued that day, that the scandal must have been well-known all over the place, but it was not proved that the women talked about it, and the Maharaja himself was not shown to have known anything at all about the matter. The scandal seemed to have been concealed from everybody. Could not the Court realise the position of the accused, even if it was convinced the evidence of the doctor was true? Even if the accused had fabricated the books, was it not conceivable that, though foolish and weak, it was in itself an offence perfectly consistent with his innocence of the charge of murder? It was well-known that a perfectly true case was often absolutely spoilt by false surroundings, when a true and honest defence was abandoned and a lie put forward by injudicious friends. Well might the accused say, "Save me from my friends and my doctors." Suppose his Honour was of opinion that the accused deliberately set up this story of a snake-bite, and tutored witnesses to come forward to give evidence,—if the prosecution could not show what the cause of death was, that fact could not supply a true cause. If the prosecution had to prove that black was white, and if the accused set up an evidence to prove that black was blue, it would not make up for the defect in the evidence for the prosecution. He need hardly refer to the stock case alluded to by Lord Hale, in which an unfortunate weak-minded guardian was charged with the murder of his niece, who suddenly disappeared. The niece had been heard to scream the night before her disappearance, and it was known that she was occasionally ill-treated. The man was foolish enough, and weak enough, to get a girl to personate his niece, and the result was the detection of the fraud, and the execution of the

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man. But the girl turned up in after years to claim her inheritance. He did not think he had much cause to fear his Honour would place any reliance on the evidence with reference to the accused having had anything whatever to do with the fabrication of the evidence. There was no doubt the accused had a very natural desire to prevent the scandal in his house spreading abroad throughout the country, and his being made a laughing-stock of among his race. It was the most natural thing in the world for him to say anything rather than the truth if his wife had, as was suspected, died by suicide. If it had been suggested by the accused or his people that she had committed suicide, the whole scandal would have come out. The prosecution said that this notion of suicide had never been put forward before; but if the Prince had said his wife had destroyed herself, they must have given a reason, and have accounted for it. Then he ought also to point out that the only marks on the body of the deceased were trifling. It was not suggested that the skin was in any way broken, but that there was a slight abrasion on the hand, which might have been caused when the deceased went down the rope. It seemed to have been a mark of the slightest description, and did not prevent deceased from washing her hands; whilst the mark on the forehead was of a more trifling description. He (counsel) thought that he had now gone through all that was to be said in the case, and he hoped he had not taken up more time or said more than the circumstances of the case justified. If he had, he know that nothing that he might have said would be allowed to go to the prejudice of the accused. He again said that he hoped those who were to sit in judgment upon Chundra Sing would endeavour, before they cast the first stone, to put themselves in his place. If they could do so, then he had no fear that the ordinary principles of justice and humanity would guide them to a proper and fair conclusion. That he had the greatest provocation man could have no one could dispute. Under that provocation he conducted himself, even if the whole case for the prosecution were true, with extraordinary moderation, considering his position, education, and race. The only result of the enquiry could be, he hoped, to completely clear his character from all those wild rumours which had been flying about, and to show that he was not the coldblooded murderer that Mr. Nurbheram would have had the Court believe when he opened the case for the Government.

The Judge said that his report would be sent to the Government without delay under the resolution of the 4th September, directing the trial to be held.

Colonel LaTouche asked to be allowed to make a personal explanation. Mr. Branson had said there was nothing to show that the fabrication of the books had taken place at Oodeypore. He (Colonel LaTouche) wished to say that he received the books under the Raja's seal from Oodeypore, that he broke the seal himself, and found the books in exactly the same condition as they were in at that moment. The statement of Kundoojee was made to him anterior to the arrival of those books in Godra.

Mr. Branson asked the Court if the report to Government would be confidential.

The Judge: I shall not be at liberty to make it public; the Government will decide. But before rising I have to express my acknowledgments to the counsel on both sides for the great help they have given me in this enquiry.

The Court then rose.

MADRAS.

Ooty's Farewell to the Duke.—A whole week has passed since the pic-nic at Fairlawns: time, perhaps, some people will say, to drop the subject; but we have not had an opportunity of saying a word about it since it took place, and it was not an ordinary pic-nic, so we call it *the* pic-nic advisedly. Fairlawns has been the scene of many an *al fresco* entertainment—breakfasts, luncheons, and afternoon tea parties, and former Governors of Madras have honoured entertainments of the sort with thier presence; but there was something about this particular pic-nic that was different to all others. It given expressly by the residents of Ootacamund as a farewell (as far as the Nilgiris are concerned) to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Ladies Grenville. His Excellency Sir Neville and Lady Chamberlain, in appreciation of the hospitalities dispensed by them in their several capacities. But with His Grace the Governor there has been more than the usual intercourse that has hitherto existed between Governor and governed; His Grace has identified himself in the daily life, and shared the amusements of the leisure hour with the people of Ootacamund much more than former Governors have done, and this with an affability that has rendered the intercourse an agreeable one. The Ladies Grenville, too, have, by their gentle, unassuming manners, won the regard of all who have had the honour of becoming acquainted with them. Lady Mary, whose delicate health must have rendered the large and frequent entertainments often irksome, has performed the duties of her position cheerfully and ungrudgingly. The pic-nic in question may, therefore, be regarded as an expression of the good-will felt by the residents of this station towards the family of His Grace the Governor; and the pleasure of giving the entertainment was enhanced by the cordial acceptance of the invitation by the guests of the day, and the kind sentiments expressed by each one of them, as to their approval of the arrangements and their enjoyment of the occasion. His Grace the Duke, in replying to Mr. Roupell (who had the honour of proposing the health of His Grace and the Ladies Grenville) said that he should look back on his five years in India with pleasure, and not the least would be the remembrance of the occasion on which they were then met. The only other toast was that of their Excellencies Sir Neville and Lady Chamberlain; this was proposed by General Russell, to which Sir Neville responded in equally kind and complimentary terms as His Grace had done.—*South of India Observer.*

RETURN OF MADRAS TROOPS FROM KABUL.

The special troop train conveying the A, C, and I Companies of the Q. O. Sappers and Miners steamed into the Bangalore station at a quarter to 6 A. M. on Friday. As the train came alongside the platform the home comers set up some hearty cheering which was taken up and echoed back by those waiting to see the gallant Sappers arrive. Major-General and Mrs. Payn, the Divisional Staff, Colonel and Mrs. Sim, Lieutenant and Adjutant Wilkieson, R. E., Major Pennefather, R. E., all the officers of the Sappers and R. E., Colonel Benson, B. R. V., and a large number of the friends of the Corps were waiting at the station to give the Sappers a hearty welcome. Major Ross Thompson and the officers of the incoming detachment were soon brought to *terra firma*, and had to submit to the hearty congratulations of large posse of friends, who insisted on shaking hands all round. At the lower end of the platform the N. C. officers of the R. E. assembled in force and took the carriage containing their N. C. O. comrades by storm, here a most enthusiastic reception awaited the bronzed warriors. The native rank and file had no sooner got out of their bunks than they were surrounded by a host of friends and relatives, the military police, seeing it ineffectual to stem the rush, wisely allowed the stream of people to enter. Shortly after were served refreshment.

Mutual enquiries and congratulations having taken place, Major Ross Thompson and officers here invited to partake of a substantial *chota hazri* in the waiting room very kindly and considerately provided by Mrs. Sim, who discharged the duties of hostess in proper English style. The N. C. officers had made their arrangements also, and a good spread of hot muffins, toast, sandwiches, tea and some most mysterious looking bottles, evidenced that the wants of the inner man had been amply provided for. The three companies were then marched out and drawn up in line and then came the inspection by the General.

Having taken order for inspection Major General Payn, C. B., went up and down the ranks, closely inspecting the men, their arms and equipments, and though a good deal worn and battered about, the gallant General saw with the eye of an experienced officer, that the Sappers were quite up to the mark. So being closed up and formed into quarter column, Major General Payn, C. B., made a speech to the body.

General Payn said it gave him great pleasure to welcome the Sappers back; he congratulated them on the good name and reputation they had earned by their services in Afghanistan and which was borne testimony to by all those who had come in contact with them in Afghanistan. The A, C, and I Companies, he said, had ably maintained that worldwide reputation which the gallant Q. O. Sappers and Miners had gained; the reports of the companies while away on service out of their own Presidency were invariably good, and he had no doubt that now they had returned to head quarters, they would continue to deserve the praise and merit they received for good conduct which they so signally and creditably earned in the field.

The General having finished, and the word "fours right," "quick march" being given, the fine band of the 14th Hussars struck up a lively tune, and the Sappers moved off. The crowds of people who lined the road and were gathered all about followed the troops homewards, while the numbers swelled considerably along the way, each cross road and street adding its quota. Moving past St. John's Hill, all the European and East Indian residents turned out, and many a pleasant nod and greeting was bandied to and fro. Lively music was played all the way as the band of the 37th Grenadiers took up the refrain when the Hussars ceased, arriving at barracks the Sappers were dismissed to their houses after storing their arms, &c., in the regimental stand.

It was difficult at first for friends to distinguish their comrades among the Sappers, for while in Bangalore the blue uniform made the gallant Q. O. familiar to all, but returning from service, this was changed and the lot were dressed in khakee grey clothing, bandaged up to the knee *a la* Panjabi, with the Sikh muster turban. The dress was certainly a very useful type of a good working suit, such as would allow the men to make free use of their limbs for hard and vigorous work. The men looked well and hardy, and as 'fit as a fiddle', as an old soldier remarked, though there was no denying the fact that the Sappers as a body gave evidence of their having gone through a lot of hard work and privation. Let us hope, now that they have got back, they will soon be able to put on that extra flesh, which, apparently, hard and short rations have deprived them of. The three companies were granted leave for the day, and in honour of their return, arrangements were made for a grand pyrotechnic display.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Occult Phenomena.—We are authorized to contradict, most emphatically, the rumours in circulation, that Colonel Olcott is to be the next Bishop of Calcutta, and Metropolitan of India, having His Grace the Babu Keshub Chunder Sen as coadjutor; and that the gallant and learned Theosophist has in the meantime accepted the Kandahar Government—that Madam Blavatsky, armed with a licence to unearth and pounce upon and appropriate to state purposes all that "treasure-trove," which tradition reveals is held in the bosom of India, has accepted the finance portfolio of the British Indian Empire *vice* Sir John Strachey extinguished and Evelyn Baring deposed,—and that *the* broach is to be the model for the new decoration in contemplation for distinguished wives of distinguished members of the great U. C. S. of India; the recipients having the privilege of placing the letters "O. P," after their names. It is quite true, we are informed, that the Viceroy was sufficiently impressed with the report to him of the miraculous power displayed at Rothney, to telegraph particulars to the Secretary of State, but the result was unfavourable. Lord Hartington remonstrated by wire, and firmly demanded that the boasted civilization, &c., &c., of the west should not be further disgraced in the east, hinting that radical changes in the system of Government in India would become a necessity if men neglected their duty to devote themselves to "Science."—*Delhi Gazette.*

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Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau Divian	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 26 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 26 0	„ 28 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE	Rs. 5 4	per doz. qts.
Do. do.	„ 3 4	per doz. pts.
Flower and Sons' Pale Al	„ 5 0	per doz. qts.
Do.	„ 3 0	per doz. pts.
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance of reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 9th February, 1880.

NOTICES.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to
DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
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ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, has just received per S. S. ROSETTA the following goods.
White helmets and shooting hats.
Ladies' hats and bonnets, straw, silk, and crape.
Boys' sailor hats with gold letters.
Black and fancy colours taffetta gloves.
Ladies' and gents' black hose.
Ties and scarves, all descriptions.
Garter, elastic, white, pink, and blue.
Bridal bonnets with lace and falls.
Satin do trimmed with green and white flowers.
Ostrich feathers, black and white.
Variety of flowers.
Infants' merino cloaks, christening frocks, and hoods.
Thompson glove-fitting stays.
A case of tweeds and coloured venetians.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

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THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.
Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.
Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

IN the Court of the Judicial Commissioner Nilgiris, Ootacamund.
Civil Suit No. 2 of 1880, District Court side.
Mr. Lindsay ....Plaintiff,
Against
1. Mr. MULLALY ....} Defendants.
2. Captain J. H. READE ....}
WHEREAS an order has been passed by the Court on the 30th day of July last, that the PARTNERSHIP between the parties should be DISSOLVED and the property called Chengal Estate should be SOLD by the Court on the 3rd November 1880, NOTICE is HEREBY given that the property mentioned hereunder will be sold on such date at the Court House. The sale is to take effect from the 1st day of November 1880, although the property is to be actually sold on the 3rd of the said month.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
The Chengal Coffee Estate, 196 acres, survey measurement 120 under cultivation, near Coonoor, on the Nilgiris.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st day of September 1880.
N. A. ROUPELL,
Acting Judicial Commissioner.
For further particulars apply to
Mr. MULLALY, Coonoor,
Captain J. HARPER READE,
Woodville, Ootacamand,
or
Mr. A. LINDSAY, Coonoor.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Ld.
Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS, having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.
Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
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MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* Guide *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

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T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs. 15 0
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Leather Case for do.	„ 4 0

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18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
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ASQUITH & LORD'S Shirts are now so well known throughout the East for their fit comfort in wear, style, and durability, comment thereon is unnecessary. A. and L. are constantly receiving additions to their large stock of coloured French Cambrics, Oxford Cloths, Flannel, special Silk and Wool, &c., and they will be glad to forward patterns and instructions for self-measurement on receipt of application.

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Fine Strong Longcloth for wearing under uniform, six for	... ...	Rs. 22 8
Best Longcloth Linen Fronts,	„	„ 28 0
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Ditto Collars attached,	„	„ 34 0
The best French Cambric, Collars attached,	„	„ 30 0
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The very best Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9,	„	„ 52 0
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Spun Silk Shirts, each Rs. 12, six for ...	... ...	„ 70 0
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PENCIL CASES, GOLD.
Double action, plain, engraved, or fluted, to suspend from watch-chain, or for the pocket, Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

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September 29th, 1880.

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Ten Per Cent. Discount for Cash.

LADIES'	Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue, Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.	
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LADIES'	Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.	
LITTLE	BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.	
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GENTS'	White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill	15 8
GENTS'	Drab Felt Helmets	13 8
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie ...	20 0
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats	18 8
GENTS'	White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt	15 0
GENTS'	Drab Felt McLeod Helmets	12 8
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GENTS'	Black and Drab Soft Felt	9 8
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GENTS'	Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit Gentlemen who do not require a low hat	9 8
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GENTS'	Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	12 8
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GENTS'	Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.	

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNAC IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal Cash. Rs. a.		Credit Rs. a.	
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale pleasant delicate flavour...	11	4	11	8
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MANZANILLA.—Very pale, clear dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
Per Im. Gall....	8	9	9	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	216	0	236	0

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	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons... ...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.
THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
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In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
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A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS
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HAVE REMOVED
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NOTICES.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.
WARDEN & Co.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

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SIGNOR J. MANOLESCU begs to inform his patrons and the public that he has REMOVED to larger PREMISES, opposite to his recent shop in Meadow Street, which has been fitted up with every convenience to suit a large and rapidly increasing trade. Ladies and Gentlemen frequenting this establishment will find the attention given to every branch of the business by the proprietor will leave nothing to be desired.
Wigs and every kind of Hair ready-made or made to order. Ladies own hair made up in the latest fashion.
THE ROMAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON,
No. 12, Meadow's Street.
Shop open daily from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

PROSPECTUS.
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COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
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J. D. MUNRO, Esq., PEERMAUD.
R. C. WALKER, Esq., MADRAS.
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THIS SOCIETY has been FORMED for the purchase from the Grantees of a large tract of land situated among the mountains of North Travancore, and known as the Kannan Devan Hills.
Capital.—Five lakhs of Rupees, in 500 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, of which 150 fully paid up shares have been allotted to the Grantees in payment of the land, 195 have already been subscribed for privately, and the Committee are authorised to offer 80 to the Public. Peculiar advantages in the shape of bonus lands are attached to the shares.
Objects of the Society.—To open out plantations on their own account, and to sell the land not required for their own cultivation to the best advantage, either in the open market or by private arrangement. Two hundred and fifty acres of Cinchona, Coffee, and Tea have already been planted out, and are thriving well; and there is no doubt that the Society's lands offer great advantages to Planters, as well from the facility in obtaining a title as from the variety of choice in elevation, soil, and climate to be found thereon, suitable for almost any cultivation that it may be desired to undertake. The elevations run from 600 feet to 8,800 feet above sea-level, and the rainfall varies from 80 inches to 150 inches, well-distributed throughout the year. The proximity of the Tamil labor-market, from which almost unlimited supplie can be drawn at very moderate rates, is another conspicu ous advantage possessed by the Society. Further particulars regarding the present position, title, &c., of the Society, together with a list of shareholders, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.
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Bombay, 11th October, 1880.

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ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's, Office, Byculla, 12th October, 1880.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
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A very handsome and powerful Grey Arab horse, 6 years 15 hands, high caste, and very showy, Rs. 2,000.
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Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 15th October. 1880

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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TENDERS are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of the ALBERT EDWARD-HOSPITAL and SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS at KOLHAPUR. General conditions, specification, and list of quantities can be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per copy. Plans can be inspected either at Kolhapur or at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer, Bombay. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. No tenders will be received after 1st November, 1880.
R. J. SHANNON, B. A. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Kolhapur State.
State Executive Engineer's Office, Kolhapur, 4 Oct., 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
FOR SALE.
THE AGENT is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1. p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, OFFERS for the PURCASE of 84 PAIRS of NEW WROUGHT IRON WAGON WHEELS, 3-1 dia., fitted on Axles 4½ dia., with 9×3¾ Journals; also 300 new spare Iron Tyres, suitable for same. To be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder, Mazagon.
Offers to state rate for delivery on the spot. Cash before delivery.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th October, 1880.

NOTICE.
CAPTAIN WILLIAM WESTON FENTIMAN, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to ACT XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the said William Weston Fentiman, late Captain of the steamship "Tanjore" in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, deceased, who died at Greville Street in the City of Prabran in the County of Bourke in the Colony of Victoria, on the twenty fifth day of January, 1880, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased annexed) were granted on the 23rd day of September, 1880, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Christopher Bernard Lynch and Francis Arthur Owen, Esquires, partners in the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors of the said High Court, limited until Emily Erskine Rowe widow the sister and sole executrix of the said deceased, should obtain Probate granted to her are required on or before Wednesday the 3rd day of November, 1880, to send to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased.
At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Emily Erskine Rowe having regard only to the claims of which they the said administrators shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said administrators. Dated this 28th day of September, 1880.
CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to supply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.
Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.
These Watches are to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as in Good Warranted 18-Carat Gold Cases.
Open Faced with Crystal Glass......Rs. 140
In a Hunting Case .... „ 150
In a Half Hunting Case .... „ 170
Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.
A large STOCK of MUSICAL BOXES of every variety has just arrived.
Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.
Catalogues sent free on application.
L. STEFFENAUER.

THE WYNAAD GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Limited.
SINCE the registration of the above Company, and the issue of the Original Prospectus, the following CHANGES have been made in the Company's Executive and Directorate:—
(1) At a meeting of the Provisional Directors held at the Company's Offices on the 9th instant, Messrs. TREMAYNE & Co. tendered their RESIGNATION of the AGENCY of the Company, together with the powers secured to them under its Articles of Association. Their resignation was accepted by the Directors, and has since been publicly advertised.
(2) At the same meeting Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co. were APPOINTED SECRETARIES and AGENTS of the Company, and have assumed the management of its affairs.
(3) The following gentlemen have already consented to join the BOARD of DIRECTORS of the Company:—
John Gordon, Esq.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Raghoonath Narrayen Khote, Esq.
H. R. Cormack, Esq.
Charles H. B. Forbes, Esq.
All APPLICATIONS for SHARES should now be ADDRESSED to the DIRECTORS of the COMPANY, to the care of Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 8, Church Lane, Bombay. It has been arranged that for the future NO PAYMENT will be REQUIRED on application, but that RUPEES FIVE will be PAYABLE on ALLOTMENT, and that the balance will be called up as required by two instalments, not exceeding rupees ten per share at a time, one month's notice at least being given of each call, thus making the fully paid up value of the shares rupees twenty-five, without any further liability whatsoever. Those who have already applied for Shares and paid a deposit at the rate of rupees ten per share at the time of such application, have been credited with that amount in the Company's books, and will in consequence not be liable for the rupees five per share payable on allotment, and will be liable for rupees five only, instead of rupees ten, when the succeeding call is made.
The PROPERTY to be acquired by the Company embraces 1,000 acres. About one-third only of this area has as yet been prospected, and upon this Professor Simons, in his report upon the Estate, furnished to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., states that there are no less than seven reefs of auriferous quartz existing. The consideration to be paid to the vendor for conveying to the Company the freehold title to the property embracing the Mining rights is £15,000 cash, and eight thousand fully paid up shares. The purchase money compares therefore extremely favourably with that paid by any London Company yet formed to acquire and mine auriferous reef in the Wynaad district.
C. H. B FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

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